PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No 54,812.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. PUREST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th Augt.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9681
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th * "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
" "	MALWA	10,058	.....	...
" "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,513
Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9570
	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Febv.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 525 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 23	Augt. 28	Septr. 14
C, City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Septr. 28
A, City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	...
E, C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 16
E, C, City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 19
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 3
E, C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 8
E, C, City of Glasgow	Nov. 5	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 18
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C, City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Jan. 29

A.—First Class Passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—This does not also have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. NO. GATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Bombs via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 30th Aug.	11 a. m.	P. P. & C.M.*
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 30th Aug.	3 p.m.	Y.M. & D.**
KOLA	1,105	Thur. 2nd Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 3rd Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 28th Aug.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 30th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,235 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th August, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	6,585	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. "

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	10th Sept. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chianak	1st Sept. 1909
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th " 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergoglian	6 000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th "
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th "
KORBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	.....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th "
KORBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6018	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5935	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6250	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	R. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice .....Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 577-8 " 750*
Single Class to London ..... " 480 " 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... " 769-8 " 1023*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice .....Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 867 to 942 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.

AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED " over " 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	London	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Liaoyang	Arthur
Chefoo	Lyons	Peking
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

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GALVD, BLACK AND CAST IRON PIPES
ANGLES, BARS, PLATES, RIVETS, BOLTS, ETC.
RAILINGS IN CAST AND WROT IRON
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IRON ROOF TRUSSES, TANKS, ETC.
CEMENT AND FLOORING TILES
KITE AND CONTRACTOR'S PUMPS
& ALL HARDWARE STORES
COCKS, SLUICE VALVES, ETC.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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NOW TO BE HAD AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FERNET-BRANCA is the most hygienic of bitters, and is specially recommended in cases of intermittent fevers and indigestion.

These qualities alone are sufficient to justify the universal renown acquired for many years past by this product which is without rival, and to get it adopted by all families and constantly kept by them.

FERNET-BRANCA stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, quenches the thirst, and has the special property of removing lassitude and strengthening the intestines.

On account of the beneficial action which **FERNET-BRANCA** exercises upon all the organism, it is principally recommended to people subject to irregularities of the stomach, dizziness or vertigo, and sick headaches caused by imperfect digestion. It is a powerful remedy against melancholia and spleen, and invaluable to the overwrought business man.

FERNET-BRANCA is taken pure or mixed with Soda Water, Vermouth, Wine or Coffee.

Price per large bottle, Rs. 3-12.

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36,300 miles without a hitch ON BRITISH

Dunlops

Mr. C. Friswell, of Friswell (1906), Limited, 1, Albany Street, N.W., wrote on June 14th, 1909, as follows: "With reference to the fleet of 6-cylinder 'Standard' cars that were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Press Conference, we are pleased to tell you that although an aggregate of 21,300 miles has been completed, there has not been a single hitch of any description with the Dunlop tyres."

On June 18th, Messrs. Friswell stated that "the 'Standard' cars had completed a further aggregate of 15,000 miles, making a grand total of 36,300 miles, without the slightest trouble whatever."

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49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GEO. CAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
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Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

FOR SALE.

I. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the Society will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant (Cocoanut Day), not on the 31st., as notified in the Monthly Circular for August.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 729 of 1905.

HAJI BEEBEE, widow of AGA MOOCHOOL SHAH, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. HIS HIGHNESS SIR SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, G. C. I. E., of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Love Lane, in Mazagon, in Bombay, (commonly called the Aga Khan) now on tour in Africa.
2. BEEBEE SAHEB, widow of SULEMAN KHAN, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, in Mazagon, Bombay.
3. BEEBEE SHANSOOL MOOLUK, widow of AGA ALI SHAH (commonly called the second Aga Khan), of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid.
4. KHUDDIJA BEEBEE, widow of AGA JUNGI SHAW, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid.
5. AGA SHAMSUDIN SHAH, Persian Mahomedan, of Bombay, son of the said Aga Jungi Shah, deceased, in his own right and also as Administrator of the estate and effects of the said Aga Jungi Shah, deceased, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid.
6. SHAHZADI BEGUM (commonly called Lady Aga Khan, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid, wife of the abovenamed Defendant No. 1.
7. AGA SHAHROOKH SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid, son of Aga Akbar Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased.
8. AGA PAROOKH SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of the said Akbar Shah, deceased.
9. AGA COOCHICK SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of Aga Jalal Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased.
10. SHAH BEEBEE, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, widow of Aga Noorooddin Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased.
11. MALIK TAJ BEGUM, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, widow of Aga Zainulabdin Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased.
12. AGA ABDUL SEMUD SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of the said Aga Moochool Shah, deceased, by the Plaintiff abovenamed.
13. AGA JALAL SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid, son of the said Aga Moochool Shah, deceased, by the Plaintiff abovenamed, and
14. SHAH BEGUM, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid, daughter of the said Aga Moochool Shah, deceased, by the Plaintiff abovenamed a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad litem the said Aga Jalal Shah.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 6th day of August, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the 7th and 8th Defendants abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the 2nd Defendant Bibi Saheb, widow of Suleman Khan, in the following properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement seventeen thousand and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 68, Collector's New No. 16262, Old Survey No. 645, New Survey No. 3681, together with the messuages and bungalows standing thereon, now in the occupation of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, assessed in the Books of the Municipal Commissioner, formerly under No. 29 and now under Ward Nos. 6145, 6147, Street No. 24 (1-3) situate lying and being on the North side of Public Lane, called Nesbit Lane, at Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by property formerly belonging to Nursey (Natha) and now to His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, on the West partly by property formerly belonging to Hajee Esmail Haji Habib, now to the said (Sir) Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and partly by the property now or lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Soonawala, on the North partly by property now or lately belonging to Cawasji Chatoor and partly by property now or lately belonging to Prembhoy Hemabhoy, and on the South partly by property now or lately belonging to Nowrojee Cursetjee Cawasjee and partly by property new or lately belonging to Homjee Cursetjee Dady and partly by the said Nesbit Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 50, Collector's New No. 16285, Old Survey No. 655, New Survey No. 3684, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward Nos. 6183, 6184, 6185, Street Nos. 21 (1-2), formerly in the occupation of Hurbhum Nursey and now in the occupation of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, situate on the South side of a Public Road, called Love Lane, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the garden of the late Vassoodev, otherwise called Bakshiva Purshotum, on the West formerly by the property of Dhackjee Dadaji and now of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, on the North partly by the property formerly of Dorabjee Maneckjee and now of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, and partly by the said Love Lane, and on the South formerly by the property of the late Nurbheram Tumgabe and now of Essal Abadin Sheersal.

THIRDLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground containing by admeasurement thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 47 and 28, New Nos. 16280, 16281 and 16257, Old Survey Nos. 651 and 653 and New Survey Nos. 3686 and 3693, 2-368 respectively, with the messuages and building standing

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 729 of 1905.—CONTD.

thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6190A, 6203, 6204, 6205, 6207, 6211, 6203, 6209, 6210, 6212A, 6214, 6215, 6216, 6217, Street Nos. 25, 27 (1-14) (15), 16-12 (2), 29, 31, 33 (1), 35 (1-2), 37 A, 47, 49, 51, 55, situate lying and being on the South side of Love Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the said Love Lane, on the South partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy and partly by the property of Cooverji Rustomji Sethna and partly by the Police Court premises, on the East by the property of Dr. L. P. Rozario, and on the West by the property of the trustees of the Panday Sanitarium.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46, New No. 16-81, Old Survey No. 651, New Survey No. 3693, 2/3686, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under Ward No. 6217, Street No. 53 situate lying and being on the South side of a Public Lane, called Love Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the North by the said Love Lane, on the South and East by the property of Dr. L. P. Rozario, and on the West by the property of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground in the Island of Bombay, without the Town walls, with the dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon, together with the surrounding wall situate lying and being at or near the Baboolla Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being registered in the Books of the Municipality formerly under No. 1 and now under Ward No. 3618, Street No. 37, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and ninety-two square yards be the same, more or less, and bounded on or towards the East by the public lane or road, on or towards the West by Baboola Tank, on or towards the North by the public road, on or towards the South by a house and premises formerly in the possession or occupation of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, but now of Mirza Mahomedally Khan.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, bungalows, manufactories, sheds, hereditaments and premises called or known as the tannery situate lying and being near the Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the Sub-district of Bombay, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fourteen thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—On or towards the West by the property called or known by the name of Locksley Hall, now or lately in the occupation of Oomer Jamal, on or towards the East by the High Road leading from the Falkland to the Bellasis Road, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, and on the South by land now or lately belonging to Juggunath Sunkersett and others, and which said premises were lately occupied by the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, and are now in the occupation of Nasserwanji Dhanjishah, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 178, Collector's New No. 13,694, New Survey No. 6906, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3099 and 3112 (1), Street No. 194 and 1 and 14.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses, ranges and buildings standing thereon situate between Oomercarry and the Jail Road, at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing in the whole by admeasurment six thousand three hundred and sixty-three square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East partly by property belonging to Meeraly Mahomed Khan Shoostry, partly by a public passage and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Haji Khenum Khoockdek, deceased, on the West by several properties belonging to different persons, namely, Syed Budroodeen, Byramjee Parsee, Abbco Maheman, Peerco Havildar, Pestonji Parsee, Ali Saheb Doctor, a passage leading to Bhendy Bazaar Road, Jeewanji Mowji, Esmail Khan Elayel, Bruin, Shaik Casum Musselman, Ebram Sale Cocenee, and Dorabji Parsee, on the North partly by the several properties belonging to different persons, namely, Rahimkhan Phajab Beebee, Peeroo Havildar, Currimbhoy, Murmyan Beebee and Ruttonji Parsee, and partly by the remaining property of the said Syed Haddy bin Syed Tackey, and on the South Coal Road, which said hereditaments and premises are now assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under the respective Nos. 25,26,27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and now under Ward Nos. 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3394, 3395, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404 (1), 3404 (2), 3405 and 3406, Street Nos, 14-18, 20-32,34-40, 1-4, 20, 23, 24, 45-49, 30-33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 43, 43A, 46, 48, 48A, and a portion of which said ground is partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of quit and ground rent tenure and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 612, 947, 1543, New Nos. 2851, 6379, Old Survey Nos. 2545, 2549, 239, New Survey Nos, 3662, 2826.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of September, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1909.

J. B. KANGA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1909.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Sept., 1909, at 10 P. M.

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

LAST DATE of ENTRY for the PRACTICAL EXAMINATION, is MONDAY, September 6th.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage Bombay.

NOTICE !!!

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of MACHINERY, at Messrs. Benny and Co.'s Lion Works, Bangalore City, on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1909, at 8-30 A.M. Terms CASH after each lot is knocked down.

Particulars from—

ABRAHAM & CO.,
Bangalore.

SHANGHAI.

A WELL ESTABLISHED BRITISH FIRM in Shanghai wishes to CORRESPOND with a first-class Bombay Firm for business in Cotton Yarn, Piece-Goods, etc.

Apply "EXPANSION,"

ELLIS & HAYES, Lawyers,
Shanghai.

THE ORIENTAL DAIRY.

(UNDER DIRECT MUNICIPAL CONTROL.)

THE ABOVE DAIRY is prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of PURE MILK from the 1st September next. This Dairy, including the Cattle Stables, is under direct supervision and control of the Municipality, and the Milk is guaranteed pure; no water, powder or other substance will be found in it. Price per seer 3 annas 9 pies.

This Dairy will also SUPPLY PURE GHEE, from the same date. The Ghee will be absolutely pure, no fat, oil, water or other improper substance will be contained in it. Price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 per Bombay maund, according to quality.

Should any customer find any impurities in either the Milk or Ghee he will, upon proving the same to the Health Department of the Municipality receive his money back.

Orders can now be registered by the MANAGER, The Oriental Dairy, Hornby Road, Fort.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand if printed on flap Rs. 2-12 per thousand Samples on application to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion :—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions :—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACCONIST," care of this Paper.

AT ANDHERI :—Murzbanabad, VICTORIA LODGE and VICTORIA VILLA, SUITABLE for a CHUMMERY, with garden nicely laid out, stables, servants' quarters and out-house, from 1st October next, on one to three years' Lease. Apply Messrs. MULJI and KHAMBATA, Solicitors, 7, Churchgate Street, Fort.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CASHIER.—WANTED for large European Mercantile Firm; must be able to furnish cash security of Rs. 5,000, must possess Book-keeping certificates and be able to show first-class references, when required. Apply in writing stating age, qualifications and salary expected to "J. W. C.," care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT in a Native State in any capacity; can control natives and understands farming. Willing to account reasonable salary with free quarters. Respond to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINDAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE PIANO, good order by Soundy. Rs. 120. Care of BANDMASTER, 116th Mahrattas, Marine Line.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

LADY—Wiling to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies; conditions to converse in this language. For terms apply to "L. P." care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

LADY ASSISTANT—REQUIRED; for a Dairy Business. Easy hours and fairly liberal remuneration. Married Ladies need not apply. Good Character and respectability essential. Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating age, and salary expected to "DAIRY," care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. E. H. Re I. Apply Box No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate, Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Woos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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A VERY competent and experienced MANAGING CLERK, for a Solicitor's office. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Messrs. THAKURDASS & Co., Solicitors.

By 1st September, small FLAT, for a married couple, Sitting and Dining room combined, large Bed Room with Bathroom, with or without Kitchen Electric Lights and Fans on Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamation. Rent Moderate. State Terms to "Enquirer," care of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

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Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

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CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders can be attended to by us.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Dawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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J. BLACK,
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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

Samples and quotations on receipt of full particulars of requirements.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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POPULAR CONCERT
(LAST OF THE SERIES)
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT,
AT 9 P. M.

I SHALL BE THERE.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE NEXT "MUSICAL"
AT THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL
WILL BE
"AN EVENING OF STORY AND SONG"
By Mr. FRANK CLARK.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2ND, 9-15.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

WANTED two qualified DOCTORS for the posts of Physician, Jaya Arogya Hospital, Lashkar, and SUPERINTENDENT of Dispensaries, Gwalior Circle, respectively. For the former preference will be given to a candidate who has done practical work in Bacteriology. The posts carry a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem with prospects of promotion.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the—

MEDICAL OFFICER
to H. H. The Maharaja Scindia,
Gwalior State.

RAT EXTERMINATOR.

160 CASES available FOR SALE, until 1st September; balance unsold at that date will be reshipped to Manufacturers.

Intending purchasers please apply to MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, for further particulars.

ELECTRICAL BRANCH JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE, P. W. D.

WANTED.—A CHIEF OPERATOR, to take entire charge of Electrical Plant, etc. in connection with dredging operations Baramoola, Kashmir. Must be thoroughly versed in high tension A. C. Work, transformers, and induction motors, etc. Salary Rs. 300—450, according to abilities and experience.

The following VACANCIES are likely to occur shortly, for which applications are also invited :—

One Operator I Grade. Rs. 150—270.
One do. II Grade Rs. 60—120.

Preference in each case, will be given to men possessing combined Electrical and Mechanical qualifications.

Applications with full personal particulars, and copies of testimonials etc. to :—

RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Jhelum Power Division.
Rampur J. V. Road, Kashmir.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Ocmballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. K. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oronsay, 2,415 tons, Captain W R Anderson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Karachi with ballast.

THE steamer Gord, 750 tons Captain H M Anderson arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Bangkok with a cargo of timber and 3 deck passengers.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Persia 4198 tons, Captain W H Haughton arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons, Captain C F Reid arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G Park, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta in a Coast ports, with a general cargo and 122 deck passengers.

THE steamer Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Captain J Storm arrived in harbour on Friday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain H MacDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,142 tons, Captain F A Pyne, sailed on Friday for Kobe &c with a general cargo and Mrs K Kusumoto as a passenger.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Rahmani, 1,372 tons, Captain W H Coats sailed on Friday for Jedah &c with a general cargo and 780 pilgrims.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Moshtari 1,109 tons Captain P S Primrose will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c via Karachi, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 26th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marmack...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge... Survey S
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo..Comdr...W B Maddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 27.

Bechuana.....3656 McClelland ...W & A Graham & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Bulimba .....1607 Butler .....M M & Co
Blue Cross.....1959 Storm .....
Beme .....1899 Reid .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Dalgarth .....3031 Pearson .....W & A Graham
Gord .....750 Anderson.....F F Campbell & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Muir.....M M & Co
Madura .....1273 Bishop.....M M & Co
Nassri .....911 LeMiere.....B & P S N Co
Nawab .....2041 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton ..... P & O Co
Rahmani.....1872 Geddie ...Jeddah 26-8 B & P S N Co
Shah Nasir... 2555 Ravill...P & O Dock...B & H S N Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Killin	2257	Wilson	Middlesborough	4-9	W & A G & Co
C & R City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	L'pool via K'chi	31-8	K Nizon & Co
H Praesident	3050	Micialbance	Zanzibar	2-9	A Strandes
K Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	2-9	G Finlay & Co Ltd
L Islamil	3439	Hannah	Jeddah	2-9	B & P S N Co
P Warburm	3127	Schmidt	K'chi	29-8	W & A Graham & Co
Q Moshtari	1110	Primrose	P Gulf	28-8	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	(Repairing)	Bo	S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'goa	1-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Punani	552	Hossein	Bazar	30-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	K'chi	31-8	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Markgraf	2228	Fium	Jeddah	2-9 A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

4	Oronsay	2416	Anderson...Antwerp and Hamburg 4-9 T Morrisen & Co
6	Strathearn	2845	Durdin .....Dunkirk 23-8 W & A Graham & Co
7	King Robert	2711	Rattray.....N F ...J Finlay & Co Ld
8	Trieste	3203	China ...Trieste ...1-9 A L S N Co
9	Culna	3963	Maclachlan...A'werp 28-8 M M & Co
10&11	Delta	4780	Snow...Shanghai...1 9 P & O Co
15	Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello.....Calcutta 28-8 Florio & R S N Co
16	Badrie	1613	Collinsono...N-F...G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Oronsay s	Anderson.....	Karachi, Aug 24
	Gord s	Anderson ...	Bangkok, Aug 4
27	Persia s	Haughton ...	London, Aug 6
	Beme s.....	Reid	Rangoon, Aug 16
	Nawab s	Park.....	Calcutta, July 27
	Blue Cross s	Storm	Cardiff, July 29

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi
	Ceylon Maru s ...	Pyne	Kobe, &c
	Rahmani s	Coats	Jedah, &c

The steamer Moshtari, Primrose, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gord, for Bangkok, &c.
" Dido, for Hull, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
22	Clan Cumming	Coast
	Blake	Calcutta
	Pentakota	Negapatam
24	Norfolk	Calcutta
24	Marieafels	Antwerp
25	Thongwa	Straits
25	Nizam	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 9-30 a. m. on Thursday the 26th August.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Isabia' from Hongkong left Penang on the 27th instant for Colombo and Bombay. Also this Company's steamer Capri left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS —AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—2,250 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Kanji; 100 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—503 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Killin s—89,061 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—24,012 cwts poppyseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Strathearn s—1,000 cwts nigerseed, A Blaucheek and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Oronsay s—100 cwts tallow and 1 case guts, N M Merchant; 90 bales cotton-fly K. Hurmukhroy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—25 cwts bones, Croft Mody and Co; 208 cwts gum, B Nazir and Co; 609 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Oronsay s—609 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 225 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 55 bales cotton-waste, T Canjee; 1,030 cwts rapeseed, 1,001 cwts linseed, C Baggiano and Co; 175 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts teeleed, C J Demetra copulo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—145 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 packages brassware, Samuel Fitz and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—6 cwts beeswax, B Mervanji.

FOR BOURGHAS.

Trieste s—10 bales twist, Alois Schweiger and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trieste s—20 bales twist, the Elphinstone Mill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—45 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 325 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 16 cwts sharkins, D Dinshaw and Co; 20 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—25 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 175 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—75 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 29

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns.—240, 264, 323.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants—41, 43.
Hymns.—234, 26, 274.
Collections for Organ Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—546, 190, 559.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—25, 225.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—549, 535, 259.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
6 p. m.—Communicants' Guild Monthly Service, Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion. "Woodward."
Hymns.—207, 180.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—432, 623, 447, 441, 4 46.
Preacher—Rev. P. Eyryn.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Sermon by Rev. Father Moore.
Alms for the Schools.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—578, 129, 617.
Psalm.—67.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—145.
Hymns.—145, 237.
Anthem.—"Suffer little children."
Collection for additional Clergy Society.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

WISHING to recover half a sovereign which Bhad rolled between the plankings of the ritannia Pier at Yarmouth on to the beach, a London visitor named Bartlett, sprang from the pier. He slighted on a post, and is lying in a critical condition in the hospital.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Warrington Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LYTTELTON—Aug. 8, at 18 Kensington Palace Gardens, the wife of the Hon. John C. Lyttelton, son of the Viscount and Viscountess Cobham, of a son.
MACLEOD—Aug. 5, at Altonsyde, Nairn, the wife of J. Macleod, I.C.O., of a daughter.
NORFOLK—Aug. 5, at Dunheved Villa, Saltash, the wife of Commander S. B. Norfolk, his Majesty's ship "Sutlej", of a son.
WEMYSS—Aug. 7, at 2 St. Michael's Terrace, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. E. Elphinstone Wemyss, R.N. of a son.
WALSH—Aug. 3, at 20 Cambridge Terrace, W., the wife of the Hon. Christopher Walsh, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—Aug. 8, at The Thatched House, Moulsford, Berks, the wife of Commander Tudor Williams, his Majesty' ship "Leviathan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—SCHENHOLM—Aug. 7, at St. James's, Norlands, Lieut. C. L. Keppel Barrett, Royal Naval Reserve to Gurli, daughter of Mr. Enoch Schenholm.
DONNELLY—DAVIS—Aug. 4, at Rotherfield Greys Church, Thomas, son of the late Sir John Donnelly, K. C. B., to Ruby, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur H. Davis, Indian Army.
GARDEN—RANDALL—Aug. 10, at St. Andrew's, Ashley Place, Major A. R. H. Garden, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to Grace, widow of Capt. John Randall.
WILD—DOONER—Aug. 10, at the old Parish Church, Chiswick, Alfred Bertie Wild to May Eileen, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John King Dooner, late 12th (Suffolk) Regt.

DEATHS.

BELLAIRS—July 29, Capt. Leopold Bellairs, formerly of the 49th Regt., son of the late Sir william Bellairs, aged 85.
CLARKE—Aug. 8, Annie, widow of the late Sir Campbell Clarke.
DANE—Aug. 9, at Clarendon Lodge, Regent's Park, Southampton, widow of the late Surg.-Gen. Dane C.B., aged 84.
EKIN—Aug. 4, at Fieldhead, Surbiton, Charles Ekin, F.G.S., F.I.O., aged 68.
HELPS—Aug. 6, at Pavilion Parade, Brighton, the Rev. C. C. Helps, son of the late Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., aged 69.
SPEID—At 52, Tregunter Road, The Eltons, the wife of Major J. B. Speid, aged 91.
TULLOCH—Aug. 3, at Mon Caprice, Quatre Bras, Jersey, Major-Gen. Arthur Tulloch, seventh son of the late Major-Gen. John Tulloch, C.B. aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEILSON—August 23, at Belmont, Coonoor, the wife of William Neilson, of Nellikuppam, of a daughter.
TEMPLE—August 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. W. Temple, Indian Police, Punjab, of a son.

DEATHS

MUNRO—August 21, at the Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, Henrietta, widow of J. D. Munro, of Ashley, Peermade, aged 58 years.
NORRIS—August 6, at the General Hospital, Singapore, Alice Mary Vincent Norris, elder daughter of the late Lieut. Walter Norris, Madras Commissariat Department.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise 6h. 23m. Sun set 6h. 58m. High water, 9-29m, 9-3s.; Low water 2-21m. 3-37s.
Popular Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches: Parsi Gymkhana vs. the "A" Team (Return), Bombay Gymkhana Ground; "B" Team vs. John Bright C. C. Away.
Bombay Rugby Football Tournament: West Ridings vs. Poona. Cooperage, 5-45.
United Sind Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 Apollo Street, 3-45.
Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Oval.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, August 29.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Cricket: Parsee Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana Sun rise 6h. 23m. Sun set 6h. 57m. High water 10-12m. 10-1s. Low water 3-13m. 4-8s.

Maxim: "Better to do well late than never."—OLD PROVERB.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, August 30.—Cocoanut Day, Rugby Football. Liecesters vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Cooperage 5-45. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Tuesday, August 31.—Sheriff's Meeting in the Town Hall about the treatment of Indian subjects in the Transvaal. 5. Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting at 9-30 p.m. Rugby Football Tournament: Calcutta vs. Mhow, Cooperage, 5-45. Khandesh Parsee Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate Street, 3. Sun rises 6h. 23m. Sun set 6h. 55m. High water, 11-31m. 11-40s.; Low water 4-57m. 5-34s.
Wednesday September 1.—Bombay Criminal Sessions, 10-30. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval. Rugby Football Tournament: Gloucesters vs. Madras, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Marsland Price and Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Siedar's Mansions, Apollo Street, 2-30. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun set 6h. 54m.; High water 0-10s. Low water 5-32m., 6-13s.
Thursday, Sept. 2.—Golf Madras Challenge Medal Rugby Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45. Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Gloucesters. Oval. Sun rise 6h. 23m. Sun set 6h. 53. High water 0-26m., 0-50s. Low water 6-16m., 6-53s.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet to-morrow and will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A.

THE NAVSARI LOCAL BOARD'S BUDGET.—The Navsari Local Board met the other day under the presidency of the Suba Saheb, when the members unanimously adopted the budget with the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,19,000.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI EX M. P.—Arrangements have been made, writes a correspondent at Ahmedabad, to celebrate in that city the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, formerly Member of Parliament, on a grand scale, on Saturday the 4th proximo.

PRESIDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.—Government have re-appointed Mr. Rustamji Merwanji Patel, formerly Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the Bombay Improvement Trust Act for another year.

THE CHURNEY ROAD RAILWAY STATION.—In view of the increase of traffic at the Churney Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Government have, we learn, sanctioned an estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,000 for the extension of the station platform on its western flank. The work is to be taken in hand in a short time.

A CHIEF'S VISIT TO THE HIGH COURT:—The Chief of Mausa visited the High Court, yesterday, when he was received by the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice. The Chief sat in the First Division Court for some time and then he was shown over the other Courts by Mr. R. B. Patel, Deputy Registrar of the High Court. The Chief thanked Mr. Patel and was satisfied at what the saw in the highest tribunal of justice.

A BAD REMEDY.—Inoos Karim, a labourer employed on the construction of the new Cloth Market, was admitted into the G. T. Hospital suffering from severe burns, on his right arm. Being troubled by mosquitoes he lit a quantity of hay under the plank of wood which was supported by two casks at the ends, on which he slept on Thursday night. While coughing he fell down into the fire and was burnt.

FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay opened an inquiry yesterday touching the death of Laxmon Bhowani (36) who was found dead after an alleged assault in his room, in a chawl at Sindhi Lane. It is alleged that the deceased had an altercation with one Bhow Mulloo whose part two other men had taken. The deceased was knocked down and assaulted. He was rescued by the neighbours and taken to his room where he died after a short time.

A POPULAR STATION-MASTER.—Mr. Byramji Jamsetjee, the Station-Master at Mahim, has been promoted to a higher grade as Station-Master of Nadiad. During the long period that he was stationed at Mahim, he had endeared himself to all classes of people by his courtesy to the travelling public, especially the merchants, who are sorry to lose him, as they had every aid from him in the despatch and delivery of goods.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA (opposite the Byculla Club).—As this property is to be sold next month, it has been arranged to hire the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, for the Sunday services with effect from September 1st, pending the erection of the new chapel at Colaba. The services on Sunday, are, therefore, the last that will be held in the old building at Byculla, where the denomination has worshipped for about 37 years.

ENROLLMENT OF A BARRISTER.—Mr. S. S. Ragnekar, who has lately come to Bombay, after a most brilliant record of success at the Bar, was enrolled last Thursday as a Barrister of the Bombay High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar. Mr. Ragnekar is a B.A., LL-B., of the Bombay University who had a successful practice as a pleader before his departure to England. Over a year ago he proceeded to England where he obtained the unique distinction of securing the first place in the Honour's Examination for law.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st prox. Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 5 30 p.m. on the 31st instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a. m. on the 1st prox.

PRODUCTION OF ERI SILK.—Many persons in Bombay take an interest in the production of Eri silk which has lately been introduced into Bengal, and have written recently to Mr. Lefroy, Entomologist to the Government of India, making enquiries on the subject. Mr. Lefroy will be in Bombay on September 1st and 2nd and will be glad to talk to anyone interested in the subject. He will be found at the rooms of the Bombay Natural History Society, Fort, Bombay, during those days, and if any persons desiring to see him will send him a letter to that address he will, on his arrival on September 1st, arrange for an interview. Mr. Lefroy will be at Surat on September 6th and 7th.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m, to-day:—

March .....Under the Double Eagle.J. F. Wagner
Overture .....LeCheval de Bronze .....Auber
Intermezzo ...The Murmuring Stream...L. Zavertal
Selection .....The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Valse..... .....Phryne ....P. DeZulueta
Selection .....Reminiscences of Offenbach..... .....J. Riviere
Galop .....Odeons Frondes.....G. Latann

ALLEGED FRAUD ON PORT TRUST.—The Bombay Port Trust authorities sent bills for wharf charges for the shipments of gunny bags to Karachi to the firm of Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas and Company of Mint Road, when Purshottam Ramdas, moonim of the firm, said that the amount mentioned in the bills had already been paid by the firm's mucoadam Jetha Narandas, and produced, in support of his contention, three shipping bills bearing the Port Trust stamp. The Port Trust authorities, it is alleged, found the bills to be false and handed them over to Superintendent Walton of the Harbour Police. Enquiries show that Jetha Narandas, by means of those bills, had induced the moonim to pay him Rs. 256. Subsequently Jetha represented to the firm that he had paid the sum into the Port Trust and showed the Port Trust stamp on the bills as proof of his having done so. Jetha is being sought for by the Police.

SALE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST LAND IN BOMBAY.—Under instructions from the Improvement Trustees of Bombay, Messrs. Bennett and Co. put up to sale by public auction on Wednesday last several pieces of land belonging to the Trust, situated in Girgaum, Khetwady, Coombharwada, Null Bazaar and Parel Road. The sale was held in a tent pitched on a triangular plot near the Null Bazaar, and there was a fairly good attendance of bidders. The plots were sold on a lease for 999 years. The terms and conditions of sale having been explained, the first plot of land brought to the hammer was No. 36, of 93-32 square yards, on the Parel Road, for which a bid of Rs. 100 per square yard was made. The bidding mounted up to Rs. 167 per square yard, at which amount the piece was knocked down to Mr. Ebrahim Pradhan. For a plot of land at Null Bazaar, No. 10, of 371 square yards, the first bid was Rs. 150 per square yard, which mounted up to Rs. 199 per square yard, at which amount it was knocked down to Mr. Dajibhoy Dadabhoy. The bid for another plot No. 18, of 815 square yards at Null Bazaar, commenced with Rs. 125 per square yard and mounted up to Rs. 202 per square yard, at which amount it was knoked down to Messrs. Abba Haji Mahomed and Ebrahim Haji Mahomed. Another plot on the Parel Road, No. 29-30, of 293-75 square yards, for which there was no brisk competition, was knocked down to Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel at Rs. 55 per square yard. Other plots for which no good offers were forthcoming were bought in on account of the Trust.

PALITANA NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DURING the afternoon of the 23rd instant smart showers amounting to nearly one inch allayed the anxiety of cultivators. As the sky remains overcast there is every hope of more rain.

Tuesday the 24th was observed as usual as a holiday, it being the anniversary (Patotsana) of Shri Bhairavnathji. The visit of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownager and his party was announced by a firing of 11 guns. The Maharaja Saheb had put up at the Guest House which was tastefully furnished and decorated. He paid in the afternoon the usual complimentary visits to the ladies in the Zenana.

A party was given by Mrs. Tudor Owen in honour of the visits, beginning with tennis and other games, followed by refreshments. The most interesting item was the closing event of the entertainment, viz., the programme gone through by the minor Thakore Saheb and his two companions. The distinguished guest and others who saw the performance were very pleased with the distinct recitation and the naturalness of the acting which were an index of the keen and active interest taken by Mrs. Tudor Owen in the all-round training of the minor Thakore Saheb and his companions.

There were illuminations at the Guest House, and Shri Bhairavnathji's temple and the approaches to the Guest House.

In the morning of the 25th H. H. the Maharaja and his party, accompanied by the Administrator and the Divan, paid a visit to the Satrunja Hill.

In the evening there were Police sports, His Highness returned under the usual salute, and on his way paid a visit to the State paddock. He was much pleased with the young stock and the improved style of management. The young stock of the Bhownagar Arab and Kathi stallions, which His Highness has lent on account of the amity existing between the two houses, showed many excellent points.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMINISTRATION OF AN ESTATE.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

WARBAI VS. HIRABAI AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff: The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman and Mr. Chitre, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the first defendant: The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. J. P. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

For the second defendant: Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. B. Dessi, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

For the third and fourth defendants: Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Jehanjir Dinshah Davar, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Company.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who is a widow, against the defendants in which plaintiff prayed for the administration of the estate of Ramji Govindji, so that her rights and interests in the estate might be ascertained and that the estate might be partitioned among the parties entitled thereto.

The plaint, among other things stated, that Ramji Govindji, a Cutchi Lohana Hindu, died possessed of considerable movable and immovable property. He had left him surviving his two widows, the plaintiff and the first defendant, and they were entitled to the whole of the estate subject to the life interest of the second defendant, who was the step-mother of Ramji. The estate was said to be valued for several lakhs of rupees. There was a ginning factory at Damangaon and ornaments alone were worth about Rs. 50,000. On the death of Ramji, the first defendant took possession of the property, including plaintiff's "stridhan" worth Rs. 10,000. The first defendant was now dealing with the estate without regard to the plaintiff's rights. The plaintiff was therefore desirous of having her interest secured. The first defendant, in her written statement, denied the material allegations contained in the plaint and stated that she had adopted the third defendant on the 5th of April 1908, and by virtue of such adoption, the third defendant became entitled to the whole of the property subject to the plaintiff and the first defendant's right of maintenance out of the estate. It was not true that the estate of the deceased was worth several lakhs of rupees, as stated in the plaint; nor was it true that the deceased died possessed of ornaments of the value of Rs. 50,000 as alleged. All the ornaments now in the hands of the receiver were worth from twenty to twenty-five thousands of Rupees, which included plaintiff's ornaments of Rs. 4,000 and the first defendant's ornaments of the value of Rs. 10,000. After the death of Ramji, his partners, his Cashier and his Mehta took possession of the shop and they were recovering the outstandings. The second and other defendants claimed their life interest in the estate and also their ornaments. Evidence in the case was led during the day.

CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

DR. CHAMBULAL VITHALDAS VS. NARANDAS MANMOHANDAS.

For the plaintiff:—Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.
For the defendant:—Mr. G. S. Mankar.

In this suit, the plaintiff had advanced on a mortgage of the defendant's saw mill at Mahalaxmi, the sum of Rs. 6,000 which he claimed with interest and costs. His Lordship, in delivering judgment yesterday, said that the facts of the case shortly were these. The plaintiff advanced Rs. 6,000 on the security of the saw mills. The plaintiff's allegation was that he was cheated into doing this by the defendant's assertion that the saw mills was a paying business, and that the plaintiff's would be the first charge upon it. But as a matter of fact there were already two charges upon the concern, and it was working at a considerable loss. Thereupon, the plaintiff feeling apparently that he had been cheated, served the defendant with a notice in which all these grounds were fully set forth. The defendant filed his petition in insolvency. Three or four days after this the plaintiff filed his information in the Police Court for cheating. The question was what was the real intention of the parties when the Rs. 700 were paid? His Lordship could not help suspecting that the suggestion made by the defendant might be partly true. Upon a review of evidence, and an analysis of the very exhaustive arguments advanced on both sides for which the Court felt very much indebted to the learned counsel, his Lordship must find that the Rs. 700 were paid to the plaintiff not in full satisfaction of all his outstanding claims, but about causing the withdrawing of the prosecution then in progress. The plaintiff no doubt feeling assured of the construction which would be put upon it had consented, and rightly, to allow the sum of Rs. 700 to the credit of the defendant when he came to recover his outstanding claim. Subject to that sum, the plaintiff's claim was decreed with costs.

The findings on the issue were: The plaintiff had received Rs. 700; he did not receive them in full satisfaction of his claim; and when receiving them, he did not agree not to file a suit.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate.

ATTEMPTING TO TRANSPORT COCAINE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Excise Inspector K. M. Variava charged one Maganial Jeram with transporting 59 packets of cocaine. The charge against the accused was that on Sunday last the accused was searched on suspicion at the Marine Lines Railway Station, when 59 packets of cocaine were found concealed under his clothes. A ticket for Mahim was also found on his person. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Pesidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A SUMMONS FORM.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Joseph Marcus De Silva with the theft of a Small Causes Court summons form and thereby attempting to cheat one Andrew De Cruz by filling up particulars of a bogus claim of Rs. 156. The facts of the case have already been published. The case for the prosecution was that De Cruz, who was a Guard at Agra engaged the accused to settle some decrees obtained against him by some of his creditors. Last July he received by registered letter the summons purporting to be issued by the Small Causes Court. He sent down the document to his pleader at Bombay, who found that there was no suit filed against De Cruz as mentioned in the summons.

The accused was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji (Chairman), and Mr. J. A. D. McBain.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 21 cases yesterday morning, including one in which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged Nana Hari and three other drivers with ill-treating animals which had sore necks and were lame and emaciated. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of from Re 1 to Rs. 3. Three of the animals were ordered to be sent to hospital. Five other cart-drivers were also placed before their Worships, and convicted. Three of the accused were fined.

GIRGAUM.

Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 92 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Dr. H. L. Battliwalla (Chairman), and Mr. N. N. Wadia.

CART-DRIVERS CHARGED.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against cart-drivers for ill-treating animals.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm and other vs. Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others part heard.
799-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abyan vs Bhaichand Talakchand Taveri Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

22-05 Payne and Co Bapoolal Laloobhoy vs Dayaram Harjivean and other Bhaishanker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-09 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gungabisan Girdharilal.
331-07 Smitham B and Co Mulla and M D Noron

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

UNREST ON THE BORDER.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—The situation now in the whole country between the Kurram and the Gomal is one of unrest. While even in Zhob, which in recent years has been peaceful, murder and outrage are now the order. Two subordinates of the Survey of India with some of their following were killed recently in and about Zhob and the Sheranni country both probably by Sheranni outlaws ; Officers in the Tochi and the Kurram have been stabbed and shot ; a native subordinate of the Political Service has been kidnapped in the Tochi ; Sepoys of the local Militia Corps are being waylaid and killed; and, in fact, what is almost beginning to be a reign of terror is in progress. The border posts held by the Military Police have all had to be reinforced during the hot months on the worst frontiers, and on all sides arms are pouring in. The Gulf trade in arms in which English and other firms are concerned is almost impossible to stop, except by the organisation of a very large Coast Preventive Service. The result is that the number of breech-loading arms and the supply of ammunition has doubled, and even trebled, in the last year or so. Prices are so low comparatively, that the old rifle-thieving trade that so exercised the Police and the Military authorities a few years back has almost died out. The danger and difficulties of rie-stealing were great, and Gulf or "bandari" rifles as they are called, can be had for half the price of a stolen one, with 100 cartridges thrown in. So much is the taste and preference of the customers studied by the traders, that textes from the Koran are inlaid in gold on the locks. Who can say that Birmingham does not now study the idiosyncasies of its customers ? The caravan business of transporting these rifles from the Gulf to Kabul and Ghazni is in the hands of very large contractors, many of whom have learnt their business as regards transport riding in India and even Australia. The caravan escorts are heavily armed, so that inefficient Persian guards cannot interfere nor local traders raid, while the attempt that was made a few years ago to stop the trade by land showed that a greater incursion into the desert was required than could be undertaken. In fact, any military organisation that could successfully cope with the matter would be costly, while the number of local interests involved and likely to be disturbed promises to be considerable.

LORD KITCHENER'S POLICY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" :—As a result of the experience of 1857 the Indian Army was divided into a set of "watertight compartments," to use General Strachey's expression. Every unit was taught to consider itself as apart from the rest of the Army and to make assurance doubly sure the units themselves were so sub-divided that it became almost impossible for a complete regiment to come under the sway of class feeling ; that is to say class company regiments were formed, in which the Hindus watched the Mahomedans and Sikhs watched both. Rigid differences were drawn between the various Commands, and the rivalries between the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras Armies were deliberately kept alive. We may admit at once that these tactics were Machiavellian, and that if India had grown in loyalty a policy of trust should have followed that of distrust. Lord Roberts, who very fully understood the needs of India, was of opinion during his tenure of office that the time had come to abandon the system of class company regiments, but he encouraged rivalry between units and would certainly have opposed any proposal to form class brigades as Lord Kitchener wants to do, and would certainly do were his tenure of command extended. As a matter of fact the Commander-in-Chief has already destroyed the majority of the "watertight compartments," and this at the very time when they are most needed for Nationalism is no longer a mere expression in India. It has begun to exist, and there is every reason why the sentiments to which it gives rise should find no foothold in the Army, or if it does should be confined to only one class. It pleased General Nixon at the Indian Cavalry Dinner at Simla to say that Lord Kitchener found the Native Army "a heterogeneous mass of regiments, the very titles of which perpetuated an unwholesome rivalry, the relic of former years. The welding of it into one whole was welcomed by the Army and has introduced a greater spirit of 'camaraderie' and the feeling that the army is now an entity for war in reality." But this is exactly of what Sir Edwin Collen in his letter to the "Times" is afraid. Such a fusion of the Indian Army is unsuited to the present political conditions of India.

THE BOMBAY LABORATORY.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" :—In no branch of medical science have greater strides been made in recent years than in that relating to enquiry and research into the causation of various diseases, and it may safely be asserted that the work done by investigators in India is not inferior to that done in any other country, either in regard to its scientific soundness or its value to humanity at large. Malaria and plague, to mention but two diseases, have been worked out as to their causation with a thoroughness and accuracy of detail which is simply astonishing, and the list of tropical diseases which have been deprived of half their terror, by the patient researches of men often seriously handicapped in their efforts, is already too long to recapitulate in the course of a single article. By the establishment of Presidency Research Institutes the Government of India have evidenced an earnest desire to advance our knowledge with regard to the many and terrible diseases which ravage the land. The Annual Reports issued by these Institutes are invariably interesting, and often contain records of research of the greatest importance; and that issued by the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for the year 1908, which has just been issued, is no whit behind its predecessors in value. One of the main functions of this Laboratory has always been the preparation and issue of anti-plague vaccine, and as upwards of half a million doses were sent out during the year it is evident that its popularity in this connection continues. Many figures are given to prove to those who are still in doubt the value of the vaccine as a preventive against attack and death by plague. It will be sufficient, however, if we quote the figures furnished by the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, where 46,986 persons were inoculated and there were 42,613 non-inoculated residents. Amongst the former there were 34 attacks and 13 deaths from plague, and among the latter 1,736 attacks and 1,518 deaths. Whilst we have no desire to cast any reflection upon the efficacy of anti-plague vaccination, we would venture to hazard the opinion that the higher figures amongst the uninoculated may be due, in part at least, to the fact that the class of persons most likely to be attacked by a plague-infected rat flea would hardly be the type of individual one would expect to submit most readily to inoculation.

LORD KITCHENER.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" :— Since the accession of Lord Kitchener to the Commander-in-Chiefship in this country, the question of "peace strategy" has been taken up with a seriousness and a completeness that this country has never seen before. The war with the Boers, and the situation in Europe and Central Asia that it seemed at one time likely to create, had forced the authorities in all parts of the Empire to do a little thinking. It has at last been recognized throughout our Empire that armies, corps, and troops are only justifiable charges on the public if they are maintained for a definite end and are fully organized for that end. The stock taking that has taken place everywhere has been searching, but no where more searching than in India under Lord Kitchener's eye. He has recognised the truism that everything military exists for a definite military purpose. It may be, as Sir Edwin Collen thinks, that in sharpening India's sword Lord Kitchener has presented her with a double-edged weapon. That is the sort of risk we have to run if we endeavour to do our best for this country. The policy of reform in every department of State is apt to react on the reformer. But if we are conscious of our responsibilities, we must still strive to forge ahead. While Lord Kitchener has been at work the external situation has greatly improved. We appear at the moment to have little to fear from outside foes more formidable than truculent frontier tribesmen. But who shall say that the war clouds may not gather again upon the horizon ? We believe with Lord Kitchener that he leaves with us "an army second to none in loyalty to their sovereign, in discipline, efficiency, and devotion to their profession ;" and we should not deny to the man who has been mainly responsible for increasing our military efficiency the praise he has so fully deserved.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROPOSED EXAMINATION OF MUNICIP DEPARTMENTS.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR" :—The disinclination of the officials of the local Municipality to get the machinery of the various departments examined by an expert, is comparable to the similar disinclination exhibited by Government departments. The officials are apt to think that they are the best experts who can tell how their work ought to be done The same unwillingness to admit the possibility o improvement is seen in the Universities. Thes general truths, however, do not exonerate the coun cillors who want an inquiry from the duty o making out a strong case for it. Honesty and efficiency are the two standpoints from which the working of the departments will have to be examined. The efficiency of a department may be judged by the results ; corruption is not easy to detect. From a few notorious cases of corruption on a large scale and from the more or less general proneness of underlings to be influenced by special tokens of appreciation, the public may get into the habit of speaking of a department as a sink of corruption. But such statements cannot be made formally and in a responsible fashion without specific instances of dishonesty being proved. Such proof is difficult to get, and an inquiry by an expert is not likely to bring to light what the public might desire to see exposed. An expert may, however, inquire into the openings that may exist for corruption, and suggest how the facilities may be minimised. A case for an inquiry is best made out when a large number of instances of the inefficiency of the departments suspected is placed before those who have to pronounce a judgment. The Commissioner was able to deprecate an inquiry, because he thought that the examples of inefficiency given were too few. A larger volume of evidence might have compelled acquiescence on his part. The advocates of an inquiry, however, should not be expected to establish more than a "prima facie" case, and we are inclined to think that that has been done.

The "Hindi Punch."—Thursday and Monday, 12th and 16th August :—Dr. Collie was in splendid form these two days. He tilted at the Municipality vigorously, and the performance, though it did not please some parties, was in every respect an excellent one. The gallant Colonel moved the appointment of a committe to report on the desirability of appointing a special officer to enquire into the working of the Municipal departments with a view to securing greater efficiency, and economy compatible with efficiency. A timely and much needed proposition seeing that, as Dr. Collie remarked, the Municipal organisation has become a highly "complicated machine" since the far-off days of Sir Theodore Hope. We have increased expenditure, increased revenue, increased population—all leading to an increase in the work and responsibility of superior officers; and all heads of departments should welcome, rather than resent, such an enquiry, inasmuch as there is not a single department which has not been repeatedly subjected to adverse criticism not only by the councillors but also by the public and the Press. The poor Heads have to take all criticisms "lying down," as matters stand at present; they have little or no opportunity for self-defence, though if they did express their thoughts freely, they might be justified in retorting that they do all they possibly can do with the establishments and resources at their command. How far such a retort is proper, can only be ascertained by an enquiry like the one suggested. The enquiry will also enable us to find out how to husband our resources and curtail expenditure ; whether there is any truth in the oft-repeated complaint about corruption and blackmail among subordinates ; whether it is the fact that the most ordinary services are not rendered without a personal reward. and that departures from the sanctioned building-plans are marked out for a consideration ; if Municipal employees own property of value beyond their known resources, or connive with contractors in the perpetration of acts of dishonesty ! The enquiry will moreover throw light on the system, or want of system, on which our great road-breaking and road-making departments work ; will tell us how it is that no sooner has one body completed its work than another steps in to undo it, how it is that works once begun are often suspended or unduly protracted. "Ho, ho," exclaimed Mr. Tod, "is it there then that the shoe pinches"? It is the roads and the system under which they are made that have called forth all this honest indignation ; the roads, on improving which the Doctor has always shown himself so keen ! It is the road-making department and the cab-stand outside the Bombay Club which have convinced Colonel Collie of the corrupt way in which all the Municipal departments are worked ! Very unfair this attempt to impute personal motives, but if I was surprised at it, I was still more surprised at the M. C.'s echoing the same idea. Yes, he told us, I have looked carefully through the case prepared by Colonel Collie, and I feel inclined, like Mr. Tod, to "condense it to this one fact" that the Colonel wants to know how the roadmaking department conducts its operations ! Examine all the complaints that he has made from time to time, and you will find that they refer nearly always to "holes in roads" and to "road-repairs, especially the road in which he lives" ! A personal attack as unworthy as undeserved. The rest of the M. C.'s speech was a feeble attempt at weakening, if that were possible, the force of Dr. Collie's proposition, so ably stated and having so much to commend it to our notice. I hope the Corporation may think twice before dismissing it in the M. C.'s off-hand manner. And Mr. Tod may yet find that the favourable impression produced by Dr. Collie's lucid speech, so well calculated to bring home to us the conviction of the desirability and usefulness of the proposed enquiry in the public interests, is not likely to be washed away by mere ridicule ; even such withering ridicule as Mr. Tod's playful humour can pour on it.

THE HINDU-PARSI CRICKET FRACAS.

The "Indu Prakash" :—The disgraceful scenes that took place on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last cannot be deprecated too much. Some years ago such scenes were the order of the day at important fixtures, between the Hindu Gymkhana XI and some leading Parsi Cricket Clubs, which one day in 1905 culminated in a free-hand fight between the two communities. In the interests of public peace and of good relations between the Parsis and the Hindus, it was thought expedient and desirable to break off all the remaining fixtures of the season and to put off arranging fixtures, between them for the future, till it was ascertained that the relations among the spectators of both the communities had assumed normal conditions. This state of things lasted for some years, during which it was observed by real lovers of the sport that both Hindu and Parsi cricket had deteriorated owing to want of practice with first class terms. Thereupon, through the mediation of leading European, Parsi and Hindu cricketers, a reconciliation was brought about and an "entente cordiale" established. Matches were again arranged between the Parsi teams and the Hindu Gymkhana XI, and the great Triangular cricket contest between the Hindus, Parsis and the Europeans was organized. For some time all went well, but on Sunday last the beastly propensities in man got the upper hand and a disturbance took place in which spectators of both the sides had their skins scratched and bones crackled more or less. Another such incident, we are told, took place on the previous Friday during the Bombay H. S. A. S. Association's match between the Tutorial High School and the G. T. High School. Now, with regard to this most regrettable incident one feature needs to be noted and that is that as far as the players of the rival teams were concerned, a most commendable spirit of healthy rivalry and sportmanlike behaviour existed betwixt them, and the rowdism that was exhibited emanated from spectators alone.

THE DOCKYARD THEFTS CASES.

The "Indu Prakash":—We should like to echo the praise bestowed by the Hon. Justice Chandavarkar on the commendable zeal shown by the Police in the investigation and conduct of this case. It was a case against Europeans and two of them were Police officers themselves. An unhealthy "esprit de corps" might have been an inducement to slackness of investigation and imperfect getting up of the case so as to ensure acquittal by benefit of doubt. That it has been exactly the opposite reflects credit on the morale of the Bombay City Police Force under Mr. Edwardes and his able lieutenants. We have occasions to sometimes find fault with Police doings. But when praise is due, let us give it ungrudgingly and gladly.

The "Gujarati":—The Bombay Dockyard thefts case had excited a good deal of interest not only in legal circles but also outside the precincts of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Court and the High Court. The High Court has upheld the conviction and sentence. Good many things have been said in the past and are being said even now regarding the prevalence of corruption, misappropriation, gross nepotism and other discreditable practices in certain offices and departments. But there is very little chance of those allegations being proved. The fact, however, remains that there are all sorts of rumours which are believed in by many people. The Government Dockyard has not escaped from such suspicions and imputations. But until the trial of the men concerned in the present case these suspicions have never been subjected to any judicial test. From Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's judgment it is clear that Burn, who was given by his superiors "the best character," concealed from his superiors what he knew of the thefts in question and that without his participation the crime could not have taken place. Mr. Justice Heaton points out that the whole affair had been carefully planned, and that it was organised and carried out not only by one man but by a number. This observation throws a flood of light upon the state of things prevalent in the Government Dockyard and we hope the recent exposure will lead to the establishment of a more satisfactory state of things.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

The "Indu Prakash":—Men of all classes and creeds in Bombay will most deeply and most sincerely mourn the wide gap that has been caused in the public life of Bombay by the death, yesterday morning of the patriarchal Mr. K. R. Cama at the ripe age of 78. His venerable figure will be missed by so many and so often. Age for age, Mr. Cama stood second only to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in this City at least, in commanding universal respect and admiration for unique qualities of the head and the heart, for years of strenuous work in the public cause in almost every department of human activity, for deep scholarship combined with sound practical good sense and effective action—and what is more, for that sturdy liberality of mind which is ever ready to receive new ideas and carry on the banner of social and political progress from point to point, ever onwards and onwards. His sympathies were cosmopolitan, and as a pioneer of female education and social reform and as a devoted friend of education, his services to Bombay have indeed been so unique as to deserve deep and lasting gratitude. As old heroes of the type of Mr. Cama are with the march of time disappearing one by one, and as one watches the centrifugal sectional, self-seeking and over-demonstrative tendencies of the day, the question often comes to the mind if the race is not becoming extinquished of those stalwart first produets of Western education amongst us, who grasped firmly that the great secret of national regeneration was union and progress on all lines and quiet unostentatious work in a spirit which pays least heed to personal or clannish interests.

The "Rast Goftar" :—We sincerely regret the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, who expired quite suddenly, last week, at his residence at Mazagon. His loss to the Parsis is irreparable even at the advanced age at which he has died. He sustained the same ardent and unremitting interest in their communal questions at the age of four score of years as he did when he joined the ranks of the early Parsi reformers more than half a century ago. Mr. Cama died in harness of self-imposed duties all too honourably and conscientiously performed. He was a marvellous embodiment of activity, and though old age brought its inevitable infirmity, it could never rob him of the zeal and ardour of his young days. He was a keen student of literature, and realized that the longest life was too short for the search after knowledge and truth. He was considered an authority on all questions relating to the antique language of the Avesta. The Parsis owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his meritorious services in the field of literary researches of their scriptures.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brevet Col W W R E Baker, B
Major A C de L J de Lotbiniere, R E, C I E, B
Capt M F White, I M S, B
Mr W E Ley, B Cov
Mr A R B Armstrong, B
Mr R G Allen, B
Mr Fazluddin, B
Mr W Nathan, B
Mr J G Paterson, B
Mr H Shircore, B
Mr J H Lovell, B
Mr E F Tipple, B
Lieut-Col A W Cripps, S T C
Lieut-Col H Focks, I M S
Major J A Douglas, 2 Lrs
Major E F Hood, 7 Raj
Major H G Maxwell, 16 Cav
Major C B L Clery, D A G, Aden
Major H W F Turner, D A Q M G, India
Major G Hanmer, 21 Cav
Capt H G L Corbett, 93 Burma Inf
Capt A V Gledstanes, 30 Lrs
Capt C H Marsh, 18 Lrs
Lieut H E P D Acland, 11th K E O Lrs
Lieut A J H Chope, 2 G R
Lieut J H Wilson, 103 M L I
Lieut H S Steward, 17 Cav
Second Lieut H D Drysdale, 26 Punj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt F C Nicolas, I A, B, 4 mo, 21 days
Capt C L Dann, I M S, B, to Sept 27
Mr P L Barker, B Cov, 2 mo
Mr F P Bennie, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr W English, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H W Fox, B, 4 mo M C
Mr K M Kirkhope, B, 1 mo
Sir J Wilson, K C S I, B, 1 year 17 days
Mr A Watson, B, 2 mo M C
Mr G D Martin, B, 2 weeks
Mr C B Bayley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H L Holman-Hunt, B, 2 mo M C
Mr S H Hampton, B, 4 mo M C
Mr E W Battenberg, B, 2 mo
Mr F J Waller, B, 3 mo 6 days on M C
Mr T McKenzie, B, 3 mo M C
Mr P J Porter, B, 6 mo M C
Major F M, Crum, K R R C, asst commdt Mtd Inf Sch, Poona, to Oct 31 on M C
Major C Wood, 17 Inf 4 mo 15 days
Capt A B Eckford, 39 C I H, 1 day
Capt J C Simpson, 4 Raj, to Oct 1
Capt P H Dyke, 127 Bel Inf, 4 mo
Capt C H Brodribb, I S, 1 mo 12 days
Capt E H Waring, 79 C I, 3 mo M C
Capt J D Crowdy, 5 G B, 2 mo
Capt C C Donovan, R A, 3 mo M C
Capt A P Hughes, 2-7 G R, 6 mo M C
Capt A F Hayden, I M S, to Jan 23, 1910, on M C
Lieut E P Mainwaring White, 128 Prs, 1 week

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H de V Harvey, B
Mr A W R Cole, B Cov
Mr H G Fox, B
Mr E W Battersby, B
Mr C G Badge, B
Mr A N Mel Robertson, B
Mr M G Sykes, M Cov
Mr L H Greg, M
Mr B McMaster, M
Col F H Oldfield, R E
Major T C Watson, V C, R E
Capt G T Van der Gucht 3 Skinner's Horse
Capt R G Beatty, A R D

MR. MCKENNA informed Major Anstruther-Gray in the House of Commons that the cause of the accident on the battleship "Temeraire" at the naval review on July 31, when several men were injured, was that the gun, after being fired, was not sponged before the next charge was entered.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me ; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them ; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me ; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There, I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 bottes for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE CRIMEA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, August 10 Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received the full report called for on or about May 8 last with regard to the robbery and maltreatment of British Indian subjects at Kertch, Crimea ; and whether His Majesty's Government were demanding compensation to be made to the victims of the outrage.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : The supposed assailants have been arrested, and the case has been handed over to an examining magistrate for preliminary examination, but no report has yet been received as to the result of the inquiry. The case would appear to be one of ordinary assault and robbery, and there are no grounds for demanding compensation from the Russian Government.

DR. LALCACA AND SIR W. CURZON WYLLIE'S MURDER.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it is intended by the Government to in any way recognise the heroism of the late Dr. Lalcaca, who sacrified his life in an effort to save that of Sir W. Curzon Wyllie.

Master of Elibank: I was glad to have an opportunity last Thursday of expressing on behalf of the Government their deep appreciation of Dr. Lalcaca's heroic action, and I can only repeat that they share in the fullest degree the feeling which is universal, in this House and outside of it. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary of State has considered whether the particular circumstances of the case are such that appreciation could appropriately be marked by a money grant; but learning from the Government of India that Dr. Lalcaca was unmarried and that his surviving relatives are well-to-do, he feels that it is not necessary to take action in that direction.

Sir G. Parker: Are we to understand that the Government have not communicated with the relatives of Dr. Lalcaca expressing their appreciation of his action on behalf on the people of this country?

Master of Elibank : I am not aware whether any specific representation has been made to the relatives themselves. I was speaking of what has been said in this House. I will convey the hon member's view to the Secretary of State.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India contemplates the installation of a system of wireless telegraphy for official or private or for official and private use.

Master of Elibank : So far only a few stations for wireless telegraphy have been opened in India, and it is not known what further extensions of the system are contemplated. It is understood that these stations are available for public use as well as for official purposes.

Mr. Rees : Will the Secretary of State inquire whether any extensions are contemplated in view of the very great use which might be made of the system in conceivable circumstances?

Master of Elibank : Yes, sir.

MR. KERSHASP'S CONDUCT.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Mr. Kershasp, Indian Civil Service, the Parsee Joint Magistrate and sub-collector, who was recently reduced in official rank by the Government of Madras for his conduct in connection with a riot in his division, was unable on the occasion of the riot to address the mob in Telugu, the language of the district, and had to make use of the Submagistrate as an interpreter; and, if so, whether he will cause inquiries to be made into the matter in view of the abandonment of the practice of putting natives of India or of Britain in charge of divisions with the chief language of which they do not possess a proper colloquial knowledge.

Master of Elibank : According to the information received by the Secretary of State, the answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has no doubt that, in posting officers, due weight is given, so far as may be, to language qualifications ; but he will bring this question and answer to the notice of the Government of India.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of Bengal ha instituted inquires into the ten deaths reported o cholera in the Presidency European Hospital Calcutta ; whether it has determined whether the deaths are due to cholera, ptomaine poisoning, or other causes ; and, if such inquiries have not been instituted, will the Government have them made.

Master of Elibank : An inquiry has been instituted and is still pending. The report of Mr. Haffkine, Government Bacteriologist, is awaited.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, August 11.—Mr. Renton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what is the cost of the present upkeep and maintenance of Coopers Hill College ; and what steps, if any, are being taken to dispose of, or to develop, this property.

Master of Elibank : The net cost of the upkeep of the estate in 1908-1909 was £855. The property is in the hands of agents for disposal, but no acceptable offer has yet been received.

THE CAPITAL OF THE GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the Government of Madras proposes to reopen the question of the transfer of the headquarters of the Godavari district from the flourishing port of Coconada to the inland town of Rajahmundri ; that the Government of India has decided that Coconada should continue to be the headquarters ; that objections existed on the part of the mercantile community and other townsmen to the proposed change ; that in most respects Coconada is the more suitable capital ; and whether the Secretary of State will inquire into the matter.

Master of Elibank : The Secretary of State is not aware that the Government of Madras propose to reopen the question. Then were against the transfer when the question was raised some years ago, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State took the same view.

SEDITION IN GWALIOR.

On Thursday, August 12, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government has any information regarding the measures taken by his Highness the Maharaja Sindhia to stamp out sedition in the native State of Gwalior.

Master of Elibank : The seditionists made efforts to excite disloyalty to the British Government in Gwalior, but his Highness the Maharaja, who, as the House is aware, is one of the most important, loyal, and efficient of Indian Princes, at once took effective steps to cope with the situation. Thirty-nine persons have recently been tried by Courts of the Gwalior State, apparently apparently as members of a secret society in Gwalior engaged in a conspiracy to use criminal force. Of these, thirty-three were sentenced on the 4th instant to various terms of imprisonment ranging from seven years of three months, two were pardoned, and four acquitted.

THE INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India has yet reported to the Secretary of State regarding the nine gentlemen deported from Bengal in December last and whether he is now in a position to inform the House when these subjects of the King, who have never been charged or tried shall enjoy their freedom.

Master of Elibank : The Secretary of State has not yet received a report from the Government of India on these cases. He is not yet in a position to make any statement as regards the latter part of the question.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in London in the spring between Captain John Dalrymple Belgrave, Royal Field Art., younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres T.C. Belgrave, late the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, and Winborne, Dorset, and Gwladys, only daughter of Colonel C. Newcomen Watts, late the Sherwood Foresters, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Staff, Ninth Division India.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RUSSIAN DANCERS.

Interviewed for a home paper Madame Karsavina, the Principal of the troupe of Russian dancers, who have made such a sensation in London, described the development of that style of dancing which her audiences find so charming. "Dancing," said Madame Karsavina, "why, it is my life," and she looked, with a fleeting smile in her dark eyes, at her companion, Mdlle. Baldina. "I am always dancing—in the winter I am in St. Petersburg, I was in Varsovia for the season, in Prague, in Paris, and now we have just finished our London season. Only to come back again," she added, in response to an expression of regret, "for six weeks next year—perhaps more. So you see it is not surprising if we are a little tired, and looking forward to our rest." "Ours is the French school," Madame Karsavina continued, "but we have developed it enormously. To understand this properly you must realise how much dancing is appreciated in Russia. Everybody loves dancing, society ladies learn it, and give entertainments. There is always the 'Je ne sais quoi' of the amateur about them, though. Perhaps it is, she said, as if her thoughts had flown off elsewhere, "that it is only the real artist who cares to devote all her time and energy to her art. Every day, yes, every day we must spend a couple of hours or so in study even now," and once more the flickering smile in the dark eyes met response in the blue ones of her companion. The school in which they study differs from the French in that more attention is paid to character dancing, and it is not the same as the Italian, with which English people are more familiar. "Virtuosity must always be united with expression and with grace" is one of their first principles. Every limb is absolutely supple, there are ankle movements so light that they are comparable to nothing else than the flight of birds. All this charm of haunting grace is not attained without application and hard work.

STRAIN ON THE NERVES.

"There is practice every morning," Madame explained, "with our Russian dancing mistress. In Russia, when we are premiere danseuses, we dance in the theatre three times in a fortnight. This dancing twice a day, such as I have done in London, is quite exceptional, and might, may be, be done for a few months, but not longer. It is too exhausting. The chief strain is on the nerves, on the emotions. Each movement must be felt intensely, and what appears to our spectators so easy probably is something that holds us at the highest tension. Movements that demand speed are the most difficult. Not one dancer in a hundred attains to what may be called a brilliant career. The dancer of the corps do ballet is quite different from the premiere danseuse; she has not the same amount of study. She does not continue her regular practice nor her study of new dances. She may rest on what she has learned in the school, and goes on regularly with the same repertory. We enter the dancing school at 9 years old, and come out when we are 18. How long can we dance? "Ah!" and a wistful expression passed over her mobile face. "Why, that depends much on the temperament of the dancer. The saddest thing in the world is the fact that one must grow old. Some dancers, however, retain their strength and their grace and lightness until they are fifty. For the chief thing is suppleness, and naturally, the hardest thing to retain." The pirouettes, apparently so easy, are in truth very difficult to learn and to do with precision. Dancers sometimes have accidents, and sprain their ankles when practising or when performing, and such a mishap, as may be easily supposed, is a very serious matter. Even relaxation for a short time affects the dancing, and no nerve-strain may be permitted.

NO DANCING FOR CHARITY.

"I rather like to sell at bazzar stalls," she said, "because it pleases me to help in charitable objects when I can, but I never dance for charity. That is a rule. If I were to dance it would be impossible to fulfil all the engagements I should have to make, for, as I said, Russians are so fond of dancing. It is introduced into every entertainment." The dances which have delighted London are Russian, and the music to which they are danced is Russian, too. The Pas de Trois is by the composer Osterepnine, and the wonderful Oiseau de Feu is by Tschaikovsky. In Russia, where dancing is so much appreciated, there are several schools and a very large number of girls enter these every year for the purpose of studying dancing as a profession. The girl destined for a premiere danseuse at once enters on a different course from those who train for the ballet. The premiere has to attain to many qualities with which few girls are endowed. The elasticity of movement, the temperament that makes it possible to feel emotion and to express it, the charm of personality, are all things granted to the few.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	6	3	67
This day last year	6	4	70
Do. 1907	0	0	98

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

August 27th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	189	49	0
B	252	153	3
C	120	37	3
D	81	28	0
E	209	54	0
F	93	3	0
G	58	1	0
Total to date	951	325	6
Total rats killed			1,276

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

A Famous Cricketer

G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 200 wickets, and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manufacturer of that popular sweetmeat —"Health Toffee."

G H Hirst

Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—

To enable me to *wear* well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the *best* out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, *proved my greatest mainstay.*"

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tensity and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to *wear* well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energising potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes :—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to *wear* well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors : Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents :—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"MILO FOOD"

you wish your children to be health

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT COONOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, AUGUST 27.

The annual boxing tournament of the Wellington Depot took place last night at the Gymnasium School before an enthusiastic gathering of military, with a sprinkling of civilians. The various events attracted well-known pugilists from all the principal regiments, who are now in Wellington Depot. The boxing exhibited was scientific and there were several exciting contests. Lieutenant Korington, Border Regiment, and Lieutenant Shute, Dorsets, acted as referees, while the Judges' boxes were filled by Lieutenants Walker and Moore, both of the Borders. The following are the results of the principal events:—

LIGHT WEIGHT COMPETITION.—Pte. Sullivan, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Curtis, Sherwood Foresters, Bangalore.

Pte. Thomson, Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Moore, Oxford Light Infantry, Burma.

Pte. Oakley, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Edwards, Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Burma.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTESTS.—Pte. Plenty, Dorset Regiment, Madras, beat Lance-Corporal Holah, Sherwood Foresters, Bangalore.

Pte. Baxter, Border Regiment, Wellington, beat Lance-Corporal Taylor, Oxford Light Infantry, Burma.

Pte. Martin, Border Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Chamberlain, Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad.

FEATHER WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP:—Pte. Callaghan, Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Redgewell, Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Burma.

BOYS' HEAVY WEIGHT.—Darby, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Sandy, 14th Hussars, Bangalore.

LIGHT WEIGHT FOR BOYS.—Goddard, Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad, beat Boy Carrol, of the same Regiment.

Boy Smith, Cheshire Regiment, beat Boy Tucker, of the same Regiment.

10-STONE COMPETITION.—Pte. Fleming, Border Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Cousions, Cheshire Regiment, Secunderabad.

THE MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme to be held on the Marine Lines Maidan on Wednesday, 1st September, at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting) :—

By kind permission of Col. H. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon.

1. Jumping.—Horses.

2. Egg and Spoon Race (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen will ride given course to white line remaining mounted. The ladies will be started from a distance of about 25 yards carrying egg on spoon and hand same to gentlemen who will immediately return over same course. First past post with egg on spoon to win. The egg is not to be touched by either partner and if dropped by either they must return for another.

3. Fenian Aunt Sally.

4. Pony Jumping in Half Sections.—Competitors are requested to make up their Half Sections beforehand.

5. Gretna Green Race.—Ladies and gentlemen to ride together, the former carrying a tennis racket with a ball on it. Should the lady let the ball fall the gentleman must dismount and replace it on the racket, repeating this as often as may be necessary.

The course will be round the trees to a flag in front of shelter. Upon reaching the flag the gentlemen must dismount and take over from his partner the racket and ball; these he will hand to the judge and obtain a ribbon. The lady and gentleman will then return over same course holding the ribbon between them. Should either partner let go, both will be disqualified.

Entries for this race should be sent in not later than Tuesday evening. If they be insufficient the event may be withdrawn and a Ladies' Nomination event substituted.

6. Pigsticking.

7. Horse and Pony Scurry.—Distance Handicap. No entries for the Scurry will be received after the third event is over.

Practice jumps, etc., will be upon the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday morning as usual, but on Monday morning, 30th instant, the practice will be held on the west side of the Polo Ground.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE following is a revised list of the various matches in this tournament, which is however subject to alteration :—

Poona	4-45 p.m. Saturday 28th Aug.	Thursday September 2nd	Saturday September 4th.
West Ridings			
Bo Gymkhana	5-45 p.m. Saturday 28th Aug.		
Leicesters			
Calcutta	5-45 p.m. Tuesday 31st Aug.	Thursday September 2nd	
Mhow			
Madras	5-45 p.m. Wednesday 1st Sept.		
Gloucesters			

The Gymkhana team for to-morrow is as follows

Backs:—C D Baker; three quarters, G M Ward, H F Hearson, G R Corbett and A S Hayne; halfs: H Blair and B Primrose Wells; Forwards: A S Tresilian, G R Rawson, R G Wordsworth, J H Hardie, A Geddis, F S Johnston, A P Cadell and B S Carter.

Referee.—Capt. A H Moberly, R G A.

Reserves.—H T Shaw, J E B Hotson and J Reid.

POONA RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

HANDICAPS.

THE TRIAL CHASE.—About 2 miles 1 furlong.—Lamrock, 11st 6lbs; Daroji, 10st 13lbs; Gerard, 10st 10lbs; Umutbee, 10st 5lbs; Nell Gwynne, 10st; Chinese Labour 9st 8lbs; and Pincher, 9st. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE.—7 furlongs—Tangaroa, 9st 12lbs; Wandin, 9st 6lbs; Paru, 9st 4lbs; Lord Carlyon, 9st 1lb; Sbullition, 8st 12lbs; Pelargonium II, 8st 10lbs, Master Theo, 8st 9lbs; Paddy's Darling, 8st 7lbs; Fizz, 8st 4lbs; Metal Maid, 8st 2lb Wise Bird, 8st 1lb; Sacricomar, 7st 13lbs; Absentee 7st 12lbs; Picturesque, 7st 11lbs; Poseo, 7st 10lbs, Metal Boy; 7st 6lbs; Oakton, 7st 5lbs; Crossbreds 7st 4lbs; Bucolic, 7st 4lbs; Mother Goose, 7st 3lbs; Sugar Apple, 7st; Pincher, 6st 4lbs; Mallinycok, 6st; and Preparation, 6st. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.—1 1-2 Miles—Absentee, 10st 1lbs; Mother Goose, 8st 8lbs; Chasepot, 8st 2lbs; Our Share, 8st 1lb; Dirty Boy, 8st; Ashanti Gold, 7st 11lbs; Flaneur, 7st 10lbs; Lamrock, 7st 9lbs; Admiral Crichton, 7st 6lbs; and Umutbee, 6st 12lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday 26th August.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE following will represent the Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana at 2-30 to-day :—F. L. Sprott, T. S. Milne, E. E. Coombs, C. G. Stileman, E. R. Christie, E. C. Reid, S. C. Phillips, S. N. Powell, P. M. D. Sanderson, H. L. Richmond and Commander D. F. Vines.

The annual fixture with the Byculla Club will be played on Cocoanut Day, August 30th, at 11-30 a.m.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Curious Report from Rungpur

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

A curious story reported in a Calcutta vernacular paper from the Rungpur District. Earthquakes are felt there, it appears almost daily. The shocks occur over an area of twenty to twenty-five miles and there are eight or ten of them a day. They are accompanied by noises like thunder and naturally the inhabitants are verging on panic.

GOLF NOTES.

MR. HORACE HUTCHINSON, writing to the "Daily Telegraph," says :—It would be very well if we might have a little more of the kind of match which was seen in connection with the recent formal opening of the club house and extended course of the Ilkley Golf Club, in Yorkshire. This was a match in which Mr. Lassen and Mr. McCarthy played their best ball against the best ball of Walter Toogood and Harry Vardon. In the morning Toogood had beaten Vardon—a rather remarkable feat. It is said that the loser putted very badly. It is a way into which he has fallen lately, as it seems—that of putting badly. Evidently this player who, many of us think, was for a year or two in a class by himself as a golfer, has lost his confidence in the short game. He never was conspicuously good with his putter, even when he was at his very best, but at that glorious period he left himself very little to do with that humble club. It is singular that he should thus have lost the touch of it, for in this part of the game his weakness of constitution ought not to tell, and, indeed, there seems reason to think that he has quite got over that, and is a sound man again.

To return, however, to our amateurs and their match against these two professionals. The latter beat them, but only just, at the last hole, and it is on the record that Mr. McCarthy played the best game of the four. What is interesting is the encouragement that the result of this match may perhaps give other amateurs. In the practice rounds before the Fulwell competition, Mr. Eden Gardnes an amateur, took out Gaudin and Vardon, and beat them both, going round in a score two better than Taylor's best on the next day. So there is really no reason why amateurs should lie down before the professionals, as if any opposition to them was desperate, and never put up a match with them at all. It is the attitude which they are rather disposed to take up, but quite unnecessarily.

In the North they have been playing some good foursomes in connection with the East Lothian County Cup. The Tantallon Club were the winners, as they well might be with Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Mansfield Hunter as their first pair, and Mr. Gairdner and Mr. Douglas Currie as their second. This is the mode of the play for this cup—by tournament in foursomes, each club in East Lothian being allowed to enter two pairs. It seems that there was only one moment when the winners' victory was in any jeopardy at all, and that was in the semi-final round, when Mr. J. M. Williamson and Mr. G. Lawson, playing for Kilspindie, beat Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hunter by a hole; but the other Tantallon pair scored a win, which more than compensated. Now, if we had such a pair of amateurs as Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Gairdner, let us say playing together, are there any two professionals in Scotland who would be backed with any confidence to beat them? I do not think so. Again, if we had the two finalists in the amateur championship—Mr. Maxwell and Captain Hutchinson—on a side, they would take a very great deal of beating, even by the best of the professionals that we can pick in England. These amateurs, and Mr. Lassen, who was ahead of them both, were not very far down the list of the open championship scores. The fact is that what the amateurs seems principally to want is a better conceit of themselves. There is no need for them to despair utterly of beating the professional brethren.

Really, it would have been very little less than a tragedy had Vardon failed to qualify in the southern section of the Professional Golfers' Association. A single stroke lost would have brought that tragedy to pass. As it was, he only tied for the last place with four others, including Johns, the latest new light. Vardon, however, in playing the tie off, was more like his old self, and putted with greater confidence than usual with him of late. He headed the small field of five with 72, A. W. Butchart, George Carter, and Johns also qualifying, and Guard, of Mid-Surrey, being the one unfortunate to be knocked out. We have, therefore, all the men who should be there available for the final stages of this competition, excepting Duncan, who failed in the preliminary tests, and Tom Vardon and Massy, neither of whom competed, the former being in America and the latter in France. For the rest, the representation for the southern section will leave very little to be desired. They have Taylor and Braid, as a matter of course. It is a pity about Duncan, but all the others that count will be there.

Taylor has done marvellously of late—we all know that, but only those who have seen a great deal of the way it is all done know what a deal of the glory he has won by his putting. Braid, who has seen him in nearly all of the great events he has won lately, and been personally opposed to him in very many, told me that his putting has been wonderful. He has been using his old putting-cleek or iron putter and hitting the ball with more of a follow-on—less of a "jab"—than he used to. Taylor has gone so far as actually to recommend that the ball, in putting, shall be hit with a tap, rather than smoothly. His practice, however, has always been better than his theory. His smoother hitting seems almost as if he had taken a leaf out of Braid's book, for Braid's putting was a marvel of slow smoothness (and of extraordinary accuracy, both of strength and direction) for a very long time I do not think there has ever been a professional quite as good on the green for a long-while together as Willie Park was about the date that he played Harry Vardon—then at his zenith—after enunciating the famous dictum that "the man who can putt can beat anybody." He had to except Vardon, who certainly could not putt.

The "levelling" effect of the rubber-cored ball has been pointed out very often—how it has made the man whose handicap was six with the guttaperchs ball a two handicap man now, and so on, in proportion, all down the line. The main causes of the levelling have also been well noted—how the livelier ball makes the second shots, when it is not lying too well, much easier to play and also puts any and every quality of player within reach of the hole with iron clubs at a much greater distance than that at which he could reach it with the more solid and inert "gutty." There is, however, another point also which makes the ball a levelling one. It is not nearly so easy, with this ball to do clever things, to slice and pull at will, to make the ball go to the right, with a cut, when it pitches, of the mashie, or to the left, with a turnover of the wrist as the club head comes to the ball. All this can be done, and is done, but it is not done, nor can it be done to the extent to which these conjuring tricks were easy with the "gutty." The fact is that we must take the rubber-core as having the defects of the qualities. The shot with the rubber-core is not nearly so badly spoilt by accidental heeling or pulling as it used to be when the "gutty" was the ball, and that in itself is only another way of saying that the new ball is not so much affected by cut as its converse—that drawing the face of the club across the ball at the moment of contact does not put the same amount of rotation on the livelier ball, which is probably in contact for a vastly shorter time. In the old days, when we wanted to cut the ball heavily (they were days before the invention of the much laid-back mashie) we used to lay the face of the iron back as we addressed the ball. This would have the effect of sending the ball a good deal more to the right than if the shot were played with the face set with its ordinary expression to the ball. Therefore, to compensate for this, we used to aim a little to the left. The whole theory and practice of the thing are well and fully set out by Taylor, both in his own book and in special chapters on approaching, which he has contributed to books edited by others. In playing this kind of shot with the modern balls the allowance to be made in the way, of aiming to the left does not need to be as large as with balls which took the cut more readily. This particular difference between the balls has not been much noted, probably because a man has to be at least in "upper school" in his golfing educational course before he can grasp such subtleties.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Major-General F. T. Bainbridge, Indian Army (retired), and Annie Cowen (Nan), second daughter of the late William Hudspith, J.P., of Greencroft, Haltwhistle.

THOUSANDS of persons attended the funeral of David Leadbetter at Fleetwood, for twenty-five years a lifeboatman. He was coxswain of the Fleetwood lifeboat for twelve years, and had assisted in saving 104 lives.

THE net result of the subscription list opened two months ago by the Imperial Aeroplane Club of St. Petersburg for the formation of a national airship fleet is a sum of £2 14s.

A TERRIBLE EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of the several divisions of Bombay, Girgaon is one which is inhabited by a sober, educated, decent and a law-abiding middle class population. It is moreover an educational centre of the town. If we took only one of its roads—the Girgaon Back Road, from the C. P. Tank to the C. M. S. Church, we shall see that it accommodates no fewer than six High Schools (four for boys and two for girls) and a number of Primary Schools both for boys and girls. At the junction of this road with the Charni Road is situated the Prarthana Samaj or the Thelstic Church of worship with its various institutions for men, women, children and students. One would expect that a road like this which has on either sides of it institutions, devoted to the spiritual and intellectual advancement of the people, could be free from the contaminating influences of women of ill-fame. But such is not the case. Unfortunately, this road like almost all other important roads of Girgaon, is slowly being occupied by women who whether they practise the profession openly or not, and by whatever name they call themselves, are fallen women and, therefore, undesirable inhabitants of the locality they occupy. Thousands of gentlemen, ladies and students have to pass and repass every day by Girgaon Back Road and it is indeed unfortunate that they should be compelled (by necessity of course) to wade through temptations to which some of them at least may be weak enough to succumb! "The sight of means to do ill-deeds, makes ill-deeds done," and in no case perhaps is this so true as in the case of the temptation of bad women. In the interest of all the decent inhabitants of Girgaon it is absolutely necessary that not a single bad woman should find lodgings in their midst. The evil as it is, is a terrible one and must be removed altogether ere it is too late. The Police can help the people in this matter. I hope, therefore, that all the educational and religious institutions, as well as the owners of private houses in Girgaon, will awaken themselves to the great responsibility that rests on them in this matter, and send in protests to the authorities, against tolerating the introduction and growth of a curse which is infinitely worse than the bubonic plague.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. S.

THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I presume others, as well as your humble servant, have noticed the present state of even the most important roads. They are always bad, now they are abominable. As examples I would mention Churchgate Street, Wodehouse Bridge Road right down to Colaba, the roads round the Oval and the Band Stand. I purposely omit consecutive mention of that "broad path which leadeth to destruction" (I have forgotain its name), which passes from the Sailors' Home to the Town Hall. It is, and always has been past praying for, and to designate it a road would be an unwarrantable insult even to Bombay roads. Try a short trip in a motor car, Sir, along the thoroughfares I have mentioned. I will lend you mine if you will pay for repairs—and I venture to say that in your next issue, if you recover in time, there will be an article which will put any puny effort of mine in the shade. The only people who benefit by this state of affairs are the motor car dealers and the dentists. It is progression by bumps. Those members of the community are no doubt most estimable persons, but I suggest that even Bombay roads are for the use of the many, not for the benefit of the few. Experiments in phrenological road-construction—using the adjective in the popular signification—are, I take it, outside the scope of the duties of the road authorities. Happy thought—let the Corporation conduct their debates in future running about side by side in motor cars over their own roads. I am sanguine enough to predict that the outcome would be less vainglorious drivel—I beg pardon, statesmanlike eloquence—and some practical work. Of course it would be risky, unless the Bombay chauffeur were suddenly to belie his well-earned reputation, but if he did succeed in "ironing out" a score or so of our City Fathers, the remainder would have a splendid chance of paying eloquent tribute to the merits of the departed martyrs, we could have really impressive obsequies, with much oratory thrown in, and possibly even statues, if the public would subscribe; thereafter we might mend the roads.

I observe that one leading light in the hierarchy of talent complains that editors do not report the Corporation debates at length—particularly his own contributions, I suppose he means—but have the temerity to criticise. In his pachydermatous vanity it never seems to occur to him that the delinquents conduct their journals for the benefit of the public and that the latter have neither the time, nor the inclination to wade through the frothy periods of windbags: they want their roads mended. Editors and the public alike judge by results, quite rightly so, and those results in Bombay are deplorable. I suggest that some of these would-be leaders of the people might pay a visit to Glasgow or Birmingham, they might there get some inkling of how municipal matters should be conducted; that is, if their innate modesty would permit them to profit by the opportunity.—Yours, etc.

BUMPS.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT PAREL.

AN entirely successful concert was given on Thursday evening at the G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute. It had been admirably organised by several residents at Palli Hill, and its proceeds were to be divided between the funds of the Palli Hill Golf Club, and those of the Institute. There was a crowded audience, who showed their pleasure at the entertainment by repeatedly calling for encores.

After the overture from Tancredi, by the G. I. P. Band, Mr. Leahy gave an excellent rendering of the prologue from Pagliacci, and followed it later with "Long ago in Alcala," as a substitute for Mrs. Barnard who, unfortunately was unable to be present. Mrs. Webb sang in a very entertaining way "Simple Wisdom" and "Philosophy" and Mr. Saunders and Mr. Abney who sang respectively, "Dan Cupid Hath a Garden" and "Songs of Araby," were both in good voice. It was by the way Mrs. Webb's first public appearance in India, and we hope with pleasurable expectation that she will favour Bombay audiences on many future occasions Mrs. Portlock contributed a well-played violin solo and Mrs. Ben Hick's two pianforte solos were a brilliant performance. A rather alarming mishap occurred while the first was in progress the wood on arms of an electric fan falling upon the heads of the audience. Fortunately no one was much hurt. The first half of the entertainment closed with a good comic song, "I'm Tired" from Mr. Swinhoe.

After an interval a farce in one act "Chiselling" was performed, the cast being as follows :—

Larkspur (a sculptor).....Mr. Clarke.
Trotter (his man servant) .....Mr. Cassels.
Dr. Stonecrop.....Mr. Sanderson.
Mrs. Piper (a landlady).....Mrs. Traill.
Kate (Dr. Stonecrop's niece) ...Miss Reid.

The principal fun of the piece arises from Trotter's attempts, for the assistance of his master's love affairs to represent a statue of Alexander the Great. In Trotter Mr. Cassels had a most suitable part, to which he did every justice and kept his audience in roars of laughter. Of the others Mrs. Traill in particular gave a clever version of the part of the landlady. The whole thing was very well done, and one of the best amateur performances seen in Bombay for some time.

BUDHA'S ASHES.

Protests against Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

A gitation is being started in the Vernacular Press against the proposal to distribute the relics of Budha recently found near Peshawar and protest meetings are to be held in various parts of the country by both Hindus and Bhudhists.

DEATH OF JUNIOR MAHARANI OF KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The Junior Maharani of Kashmir died at Jammu on Wednesday night.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Persia," Aug. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 13th Aug., brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Burnand, Mr W H
Bernie, Mrs
Barlow, Mrs
Barlow, Mr C W
Dundas, Miss L
Four Native Officers
Harvey, Comr J
Humphreys, Mrs G
Kaye, Mr and Mrs G R 2 children and infant
LaTouche, Mr H N W
McCarrison, Capt & Mrs R
May, Mr A J
McWilliam, Mr A
Nag, Mr S C
Priestly, Mr A
Parry, Mrs and infant
Parnes, Mr C
Reed, Mr C P
Reome, Mr A W
Rajule, Rajah G
Rappart, Mr L
Risley, Lady and Miss
Russell, Miss H
Saville, Mr A J
Turner, Mr R J R and child
Vincent, Miss
Wood, Mr A T
Williams, Mrs W G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alzal, Mr M
Bromfield, Mr and Mrs R
Bruce, Capt H L
Bagram, Mr C
Baker, Mr J
Bennett, Capt J H
Beck, Mr A G
Brown, Mr C J
Brown, Capt Russell
Casins, Capt A F
Cowan, Mr A H
Currie, Mr M M
Duxbury, Capt C W
Dillmuth, Mr G
Douglas, Capt H A
England, Major A
Farquhart, Capt J
Frier, Mr D
Galloway, Mr and Mrs J
Gibbon, Capt C M
Garbis, Mr L D
Harvey, Capt W
Hinge, Major H S
Harley, Mr A B
Hathonthwaite, Lt
Hepper, Capt E C
Hewit, Mr H M P
Hyland, Mr A
Kennedy, Capt A C
Knill, Mr C A
Lowson, Mrs C S
Lehuranx, Mr
Matson, Mr C M
Merriman, Mr G H
Mann, Mr F W
McMillan, Mr E A
Ogg, Mr J D
Rose, Mr J
Rowden, Mr C
Roberts, Mr J M
Swayne, Col H G C
Thompson, Mr, Mrs and infant
Talbot, Mr T
Tayler, Mr H W
Thaker, Mr D K
Vale, Comdr S D
Veltinker, Mr S G
Vandliman, Mr
Vandliman, Master
Warren, Mr A
Weldon, Mr W L
Ware, Mr D S

FROM BRINDISI.

Harding, Mr C
Miles, Lt G W T
Mealings, Mr R W
Nordlinger, Mr C
Price, Mr J H
Roper, Mr C R
Webster, Mr R
Willcocks, Mr W

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Costa, H E Sur Horta

FROM PORT SAID.

Ahmed Pasha Zuheir
Anits, Madame
Lazarus, Mr D

FROM ADEN.

Norbury, Capt P F
Nawrojee Cowasjee Ayston

Per s.s. "Massilia," August 31.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Massilia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 31st instant with the following passengers and will land them in No. 2 Victoria Dock, at about 11 o'clock:—

Addington, Second Lt R A
Aliks, Mr H M J
Cooke, Master C
Cooke, Master H
Fooks, Second Lt H E
Galbraith, Sub Lt A
Hinchliffe, Mr S
Jackson, Mr A
Leddingham, Rev J
Palmer, Capt A E
Rudkin, Second Lt B A
Willis, Mrs E H infant and nurse
Wordsworth, Miss C
Norton, Mr D

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Oceana," Aug. 28

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. Co.'s steamer "Oceana" Captain Thos. H. Hide, R. N.R. for Marseilles and London :—

Amar Nath and Piari Lall Masters
Awati, Mr. Prabhad Raoji
Baines, Mr H M
Bardalie, Mr
Basak, Babu Manmatha Nath
Bowen, Mr H R
Brunker, Miss
Bunnell, Mr R
Byrne, Mr H E
Chesney, Mr and Mrs C C
Clementi Smith, Miss
Cooke, Capt H F
Coomaraswamy, Mr A K
Cox, Maj P Z
Densham, Lt A T
Duke of Abruzzi, H R H the and Suite
Duxbury, Mr B H
Eliot, Capt M
Emmanuel, Mr and Mrs P H
Enright, Mr T
Evans, Mr H D
Ford, Mr D M
Forestier Walker, Mrs
Godney, Lt C L B
Goodson, Capt P
Grossmann, Mrs J
Heig, Mr M Abdool
Hewitt, Mr W
Hooper, Mr G G
Jekin, Mr A
Khan, Mr M S Hyot
Leslie, Mr F M
Livsby, Mrs J
Loveband, Mr C J B
Low, Mr H V
MacCarthy, Mrs
Macleod, Mr N A
Malkani, Mr S
Martin, Lt C P
Meyer, Lt-Col C H L, IMS
Membarbhey, Mr and native servant.
Mosney, Mr G E
Moore, Mr
Narke, Mr Ganesh Govind
Nayamattulah, Mr
Negroth, Lt
Nelson, Mr T H
Nusserwanji, Mr
Phillips, Col and Mrs W E
Pottinger, Miss
Prudhomme, Mr E R
Rahman, Mr Fazuber
Robb, Miss A
Robb, Mrs S
Robinson, Mr and Mrs L J W
Sahale, Thakur Manik Singh
Sella, Mr
Sivastapulo, Mr M E
Sing, Mr Tara
Singh, Mr Satyendra
Singh, Mr Surendra
Sinnott, Lieut H C
Solano, Mr L D
Vetter, Lt H E
Vickers, Mr P G

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 28th August.

219.—Detail for the week ending 4th Proximo.

Monday 30th instant—"M." Company, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II. "K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

III. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p. m,

Tuesday, 31st inst.—"I" Coy, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p. m.

Wednesday, 1st proximo.—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.

Dress—Uniform.

Thursday, 2nd proximo—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 3rd proximo.—"H" Coy, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p. m.

IV. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

220. Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competitions for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. The following extracts are published for information :—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 Yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

221. Resignations.—The undernamed having left the station are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No 6520 Cadet J Rebello, "H" Coy.

222. Parade—There will be no Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 30th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Guy O. Allen, Indian Civil Service, younger son of Mr. Vernon Allen, of Heathmount, Liss, Hants, and Barbara, youngest daughter of Mr. Hubert D. Egerton, of Elmstead Court, Chislehurst, will take place at Bombay in November.

MR. JEROME K. JEROME'S "Three Men in a Boat" will shortly be produced on the music-hall stage in the form of a sketch.

DURING the year 1908 the total number of ships lost or condemned in various parts of the world was 633, with a tonnage of 619,534.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

There has been an appreciable strengthening of the monsoon, and the rainfall has been widespread, and in places heavy. It has been nearly general in Bengal Proper, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the West of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, the Malabar Coast, and local in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, East Rajputana, Hyderabad and the Konkan Coast. Lashio reports three inches; Chittagong, six; False Point, two; Silchar, Chaibassa, Sambalpore and Cuttack, one and a half; Meerut and Amballa, three; Dera Ismail Khan, two; Montgomery, Ludhiana, Sirsa and Delhi one and half; Kotah, six; Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi, two; Aurangabad and Chanda, one and a half; and Bellary, Chitaldroog and Kodaikanal, three.

The temperature is below normal in the East Punjab, and normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to decrease in the extreme north and increase in Rajputana and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Arabian Sea reports of the mail steamer, which left Aden on the 22nd, shows that the monsoon extended to within three hundred miles of Bombay, and was of fully normal strength. It has advanced near to Coast, and become stronger during the week.

SNOWFALL REPORT FOR JUNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The official summary of the snowfall conditions during June 1909 shows that (a) except perhaps in Kumaon the snowfall of the month was slightly less than the average; (b) the quantity of accumulation of snow at the close of the month was on the whole normal or in defect.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.	Byculla	nada	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	69·54	64·72	73·60	53·59	
Friday, 27th August	0·19	0·00	0·04	0·00	
Total	69·73	64·72	73·64	53·59	
Same date last year	63·80	60·70	59·92	45 8 1	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours,	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	65·28	88·28	56·47

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th August, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen in the extreme north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·86", Ambala 2·75", Delhi 1·30". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab; over the rest of the division while the minimum is normal, the maximum has fallen and is in moderate to large defect, the deficiency amounting to 17° at Lahore and to 12° at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general in west United Provinces; Mainpuri has received 0·63", Agra 0·16" and Jhansi 0·61". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·26" of rain and Kotah a heavy fall of 5·65". Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is low in east Rajputana and Lower Sind and normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is also in defect at Karachi and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0·40" of rain and Indore a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations but moderately clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall and normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general. Saugor has had 0·52", Jubbulpore 0·13", Hoshangabad 1·87", Khandwa 0·78", Amraoti 1·06", Nagpur 0·35", Raipur 0·31" and Chanda 1·52". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records a very light fall of rain and Mormugao 0·34". Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Aurangabad records 1·43" Hyderabad 0·16" and Sholapur 0·13". Skies are moderately clouded in the northern half but heavily clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the east Punjab, the west United Provinces and the adjacent districts of east Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Kotah records a heavy fall of 5·65". Showers have fallen also in the extreme north of Upper India. In the Peninsula rainfall has been local. Cloud has increased in the Deccan but decreased in Rajputana. Seas continue smooth on the West Coast.

Pressure is uniform in the Peninsula. It has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and is now in excess there.

Nearly general rain is probable in the central parts of the country and local rain in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Peninsula.

P. and O. mail steamer report.—The s. s. "Persia," which left Aden on the 22nd, experienced from longitude 51° E to longitude 54° E moderate to fresh southerly wind and fine weather; thence to longitude 65° E generally fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and south-westerly swell; thence to longitude 69° E moderate monsoon and occasional rainy weather. From there to arrival she had light to gentle westerly to north-westerly wind and cloudy weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Arthur Philips Hoskyns, of Linholme, near Dorking, and Rose Goleborn Bruce, widow of Major Arthur Francis Bruce, Indian Political Department, and daughter of Mrs. Henry Swabey, of Surrey Lodge, Thames Ditton.

A WEDDING has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between the Rev. H. J. White, Professor of New Testament Exegesis, King's College, London, and Clara Miller, widow of the late Colonel C. J. H. Warden, Indian Medical Service.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.

SASSOON REFORMATORY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

ONE of the most unobtrusive institutions in Bombay, hidden behind a strong gate, in a blank wall amid the trees and gardens of Girgaum, the Sassoon Reformatory, rarely attracts public notice, except in the scanty record of its annual report. It is nevertheless one of the most important missionary centres in the presidency, spreading a gospel of discipline and skilled labour among a class of juvenile criminals who might, without its influence, grow up to be a danger to society. The Reformatory began in a small way in 1843 through the benevolence of Dr. Baist who, finding that destitute orphans and vagrants, the number varying from two to three hundred were annually taken up by the police, established a ragged school at Sewree, supported by private contributions which might afford to these children a well ordered home, and training in some trade by which they might ultimately gain an honest living. In 1857 when the school was in great need of funds, the sons of the late Mr. David Sassoon came to the rescue with Rs. 30,000 and a gift of land and buildings, founding the present David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, under the control of Government, and in 1900 the direction was transferred to the Judicial Branch of the Educational Department.

The buildings are arranged around a spacious courtyard and the first impression of the visitor is one of general cleanliness and good order, and this impression is confirmed when the boys are mustered. These numbers permit of distribution, with some regard to their natural aptitude, for occupation in the following trades. Carpentry, smithwork, turning in wood and metal, cabinetwork, coach-building, sign-painting and drawing; the latest of their accomplishments adding greatly to the wage-earning value of the worker. One hundred of the boys, in two shifts, attend the Bomanji Petit Mills daily and earned for the Institution during the past year Rs. 6,660 being well reported on by the manager of the Mill, their intelligence being considerably above that of the other boys among whom they worked. Drill and gymnastics have been introduced and are popular in the Institution. The circumstances which bring the boys into the institution involve a lengthened period of residence, which renders it possible to devote a much longer period to their education than would have been possible if they had not fallen under the hand of the law. The time they pass in the reformatory is divided between literary instruction and manual training, including drawing, and the trades that are taught are such as are most likely to be followed by the boys after discharge. The general health of the boys is good. They receive wholesome food without luxuries, their weight is recorded once a fortnight and extra food is given in case of loss of weight. Each one is vaccinated on admission, and a well appointed hospital provides for the sick. On the occasion of a recent visit to the workshops the tools were found to be in excellent condition, an unfailing test of sound technical instruction. In particular the saws and grindstone, usually the most neglected tools in India, were found in good working order. In the machine shop the lathes, drills, and saws are driven by an oil-engine and there, the examples of work exhibited, showed that the boys, after finishing their course, will be able to earn a living wage. The examples of drawing displayed were good and varied in kind from working drawings to decorative designs. The examples of sign-painting shewn was also well drawn and accurate.

Situated in a great city with a large industrial population, the boys of the Sassoon Reformatory cannot fail to get prompt employment on leaving, and, despite the misfortune that procured their training, they will really begin wage earning with sound advantages over many other boys whose only training has been in an ordinary tradesman's workshop. Those who frequently employ Indian craftsmen are aware of how very little a man may know after passing half a lifetime at a trade. Many seem determined to carry on with the very smallest amount of practical knowledge in spite of its influence on their earnings. The recent decision of the Indian Government to purchase supplies as much as possible in India, will cause a considerable increase in industrial activity, and will thus improve the prospects of every boy who leaves the Reformatory. Skilled labour is already scarce, and within the last few years the rate of wages has risen to an unprecedented figure without any corresponding increase in the efficiency of the workman, or, of his steadiness. What the employer wants, above all other things in his workman, is the ability to listen attentively to instructions, to remember them, and to carry them out accurately on the work entrusted to him. This is what the master pays for; other accomplishments are indifferent to him. If teachers of handicraft always bore this in mind it would simplify their work and render the results more certain. There is time at the Sassoon Reformatory not only to teach the elements of handicraft but also to work for profit, and it should be more generally known that repairs of carriages and other things are undertaken, signboards painted and many useful articles made in the workshops. Patrons of the workshop are heard to say that all work done at the Sassoon Reformatory is sound and durable, and those who deal with it to-day will have the further satisfaction of knowing that they are assisting an important and very well conducted technical school.

FARMERS' TRIALS. FARMERS are not without justification, for the chorus of grumbling that generally accompanies their labour. The weather is always with them, in some form or other, not too often favourable. No sooner are their crops above ground than they have on hands innumerable fights to a finish with swarms of enemies. Every plant has its special insect pest, and though it is not attacked every year it may be, and defensive measures, almost as expensive as "Dreadnoughts," are required. The depredations committed by even the smallest of these insects mean heavy loss, no matter what vigilance the unfortunate farmer exercises. This year the sturdy British cultivator needed all his fortitude to bear up against the visitation of harmful worms and flies. One of the most inveterate was the Tipula, the common and sportive Daddy Long Legs, more soberly named the Crane-fly, which in its grub, or "leather jacket" stage, is insatiable where corn, turnips, mangolds, peas, beans and cabbages are concerned. It is a persistent creature and most difficult to banish. The number of well-fed larvæ that can be dug up out of a square yard of the ground they affect is incredible except to him who does the work. Far two full months in the spring these leather jackets feed mercilessly on all the young plants named above, stopping their growth when not entirely destroying them. Then later comes the turnip-fly, which quickly spies out a fine turnip field and works hard at it for its daily food, greatly to the farmer's disgust. The list of these pests is so long and their record of crime so heavy, that room cannot be found here for the tale. But a few more may be mentioned. These are the fritfly and the eel-worm, which invade the waving oat-field. One species of this last the stem-eel-worm is an insignificant thing, not more than the twenty-fifth of an inch long that is getting yearly more mischievous. He tucks himself into the stem of the plant and as he thrives the plant fails. Then there is the pigmy mangold beetle which makes life, for the sturdy root it attacks, a most precarious effort.

The spring of 1909 was a most charming season for the people who had neither field nor garden on their minds, and the same long dry spell was as pleasant for insects, for the green fly, that dreaded enemy of gardeners and their very best blooms, flourished and multiplied with speed, and cast a sad blight on many a well-loved and promising garden. These aphides are equally happy browsing on fruit or flower. Roses were long believed to be their special fancy, but they are just as greedy for fruit, currants and gooseberries being put under contribution for their extortions. Two moths, the winter and the magpie, left their caterpillars to work unlimited damage to fruit trees. Red spiders stalk through the fruit bushes, and take their heavy toll. The plum crop is seriously threatened by the larvæ of the saw-fly which prey also on the apple and the pear. The mite that blisters the pear-leaf is busy too, and though the first appearance of this tiny mite is not fatal, it is pretty sure to form an establishment which will extend next year and work huge damage. The celery-fly is another bad visitor that has done much wrong to plants. The feathery larch-tree has been attacked by the "Chermes laricis" and its young twigs destroyed—which means the loss of a year's growth—by these aphides. This would be hard enough on the owner of valuable larch trees, but in addition the great larch saw-fly is at work in Wales, Cumberland and other parts of Great Britain to the detriment of this timber. These unwelcome guests by no means exhaust the list of the pests that eat up the farmer's crops. The mischief they do is aggravated by the insoluble mystery of why they are more numerous in some years than in others. However hard cultivators labour to prevent their invasion or to banish them when they have made good their entry, they are never stamped out. The Board of Agriculture gives plenty of good advice, but extermination of the parasites seems as far off as ever and the days of the farmer are cruelly burdened with the unavailing effort to keep his foes within reasonable bounds. Another trouble, quite as great and affecting one of the most valuable crops, is the rust that works havoc in the wheat-field. When the sun is slow in ripening the corn as it has been this year, the disease makes rapid headway. Barley, too, has its failing, the "bunt" which destroys the grain it attacks and promptly lowers the value of the whole field. Little is yet known of how these diseases originate, and all that can be effected to minimise the harm they do is to dress the corn seed with some protective material before committing it to the furrow. At Cambridge experiments are in progress which interested the crowds of Continental visitors that flocked to England this summer. Professor Biffen's aim is to find a breed of wheat that can automatically resist rust. If he succeeds, then the same can be done for oats and barley, and the botanical work being carried out at Cambridge will be amply justified. It is no wonder that agricultural land had not been pounced upon by Mr. Lloyd-George and made to contribute in larger degree to fill the Budget deficit. The farmer is already at the mercy of too many enemies, each one of whom takes a heavy toll out of the crops raised with so much toil and pain.

HOW TO RECOGNISE GENIUS. IN answer to the question, "How can budding geniuses be recognised," asked by a Japanese student, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald has written a study in comparative biography which places geniuses in somewhat a new position and his final deduction is that it is "those students who cannot be kept in the rails—that is, who are not contented with methodical teaching—who have within them the seeds of genius." There is another notable characteristic of men of genius to which the Professor directs attention. It is rare for them to have come from either a high or a low grade of Society. Exceptions, he says, are confined practically to England and France, as witness Boyle, Cavendish, and Lavoisier, while Faraday might perhaps be instanced as an example, and almost the sole example, of the second class. "Another characteristic is the very early age at which such men develop. Goethe was twenty-four years old when he electrified the German nation by his 'Sorrows of Werther;' Schiller was twenty two when he published 'The Robbers;' Newton had invented the calculus, discovered the law of gravitation, and had completed his analysis of light before his twenty-fifth year; Linnæus had evolved his sexual system of plants at the age of twenty-four; and the list might be extended indefinitely to Carnot, Clausius, Scheele, Berzelius, Vesalius, the reformer of the science of anatomy; the physiologists, Ludwig, Helmholtz, and Du Bois Reymond, to last, though, not least, Kelvin. Youths who make their mark at a later age show a distaste for the formal instruction, which is still given in the public schools of Germany and England. Professor Ostwald has something to say about modern Educational methods, and lays down that the usual duration of schoollife is far too great. Had Kelvin or Leibnitz, he says, been so unfortunate as to have come into the world in our days, and in Germany, their early development would have been of no avail; they would have sat on school benches till their eighteenth year—an age at which they had gained a prominent position in science.

That may be, but at the same time it is rather a weak weapon with which to attack the educational system which is intended for the greatest good of the greatest number. A school conducted on lines specially designed for geniuses might by accident turn out a genius, but it could only be at the expense of making many dunces. All things considered, a country is better served by a population with a reasonable amount of education acquired in many youthful years than by an occasional genius, whose work is for humanity rather than for a nation, for however great may be the work of the genius, it is wasted unless there is a general receptiveness for its value. The temperament of the genius is also a point worth consideration and there is no gainsaying that temperament does play a very large part in such characters. Roughly, says Professor Ostawld, genuises can be classed as phlegmatic or sanguine. To the former class belonged Faraday, Mayer and Hemholtz, to the latter Davy, Liebig and Gerhadt. It is remarked as curious that most men who have achieved greatness belong to one or other of these classes, and it would appear that average minds who occupy a mean or middle position, being neither very impulsive nor very critical, have not the qualities which raise them above their fellows. The 'yield' of such minds, to use an expression borrowed from chemical manufacture, depends, according to Ostwald, on their 'economic coefficient.' To transform one kind of energy into another implies the 'degradation' of a portion; this is the second law of thermodynamics. Born into the world with the usual amount of energy, or capacity for work, some minds are so constituted as to transform a large portion of it so that it is of service to humanity, while a comparatively small portion is, as it were, wasted. The sum of the the action of such minds constitutes human progress. It is necessary that the progress of the individual genius should be hindered as little as possible by artificial and unnecessary obstacles, and it would appear that in some countries the path is made easier than in others.

IN the *Gazette of India* (Home Department), it is notified that the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Digambar Chatterjee, at present acting Judge, High Court Calcutta, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 11th instant.

COMMENCING with the s.s. "Arabia" leaving Bombay on the 23rd October, the General Managers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have decided that in future luncheon and late dinner shall be served in the Second Saloon in all the Company's steamers, both Mail and Intermediate.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE UNPARALELLED BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

THOUGH they are doing their best to recover themselves, it is undeniable that the Opposition made a grave tactical blunder when they decided to concentrate their attention on those parts of the Budget which particularly affect the landed interest. One of the strongest supporters of the Finance Bill I know, is a convinced Tariff Reformer, but he is also a democrat and he is impressed, some would say, obsessed, by the idea that Mr. Lloyd-George's land taxes are for the benefit of the democracy. That my friend is not alone, is shown by the remarkable letter which is published this morning over the signature "Hiram B. Howell." Mr. Howell describes himself as a Democratic Tory candidate for a great working-class constituency (North Manchester,) and he unhesitatingly admits that the land clauses of the measure are popular. He ventured a month ago to tell Sir A. Acland-Hood (the Chief Conservative Whip) that the rank and file of the Unionist Party, at any rate in Lancashire, were ready to fight through thick and thin against the licensing proposals of the Budget, against the oppressive increase of the tobacco duty, against the idiotic "ungotten minerals"

THEY HAVE BEEN DROPPED.

against the retention of the tea duty at its present rate. But Mr. Howell continues: "I told him also that they were not prepared to let everything else go by the board while the landed interest was defended, as if there were no other cause worth fighting for and nothing else in the country worth preserving." But thanks to the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, the Opposition have been shown the error of their plan of campaign "surely," says this very "Democratic Tory," "the dukes will get, if they have not already got a hint to put away their pocket handkerchiefs. Surely, the party will recognise at once and for all that the 'unearned increment' and the 'undeveloped land' are not sacrosanct, when money has to be raised and other classes are expected to pay up and look pleasant." He goes on to say:—"The British working man who is a Tory—and we can take the vast majority of the working men into our fold to-day if we only know how to prove ourselves deserving of the support they are willing to give us, if only out of contempt for the Radicals and suspicion of the Socialists—has no prejudices against the reasonable possession and use of wealth. But he is quickly offended by the selfish cry of Proputty! Proputty! Proputty!" He hopes that the warning given to the leaders of the Opposition last week by their candid friends in the Press has saved the situation; but the dukes and the earls decline to take their sufferings lying down. One of them, who besides being the lord of many thousands of acres, is a great owner of the most lucrative of all possessions—real estate in a large and prosperous, county—has within the past few days intimated that he cannot, owing to the Budget, continue the subscription his predecessor gave to a local Agricultural Society; while another earl is afraid that he must, in future, owing to the Budget, reduce his annual contribution to the same Society from five pounds to three guineas! If the one who owns race horses had said that he had been obliged to give up his stable at Newmarket and the other that he was dispensing with his polo ponies, they might have received more sympathy than is likely to be extended to them in present circumstances. Liberals say that the "change of front," as one of Mr. Asquith's followers in the House of Commons rather maladroitly describes his statement regarding the proposed new Domesday and the "ungotten minerals," will not injure the Government. I do not know; but my impression is that it will, if the Opposition know how to make use of what is, no doubt, virtually an admission, that the Budget was not as carefully thought out in all its branches as it might have been. At any rate the *colte-face* means a pretty considerable addition to the expenditure of the country without an immediate adequate return. Under the original valuation scheme the main cost was to have fallen upon the landlords, and the extra outlay by the Inland Revenue Department would have not amounted to more than £150,000. The new plan, according to the advisers of His Majesty's Government, will be £2,000,000 and some persons think it will be more. The operation will, it is expected, be completed in three to four years, and only £300,000 will, it is calculated, be required during the current financial year. So far as the more advanced supporters of the Government are concerned, perhaps they will be reconciled by the thought that this costly valuation will, if the hopes of its authors are realised, have some not trifling indirect advantages, such for example as a substantial increase in the yield from the Death Duties.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

We might be in the thick of a General Election, so great is the political activity of both Parties in the country. The stump orators have even invaded the holiday resorts and do not seem to be objected to by the holiday-makers—another illustration of the fact, if it be a fact, that politics seem to be taking the place of religion in this as well some other countries. Scarcely a day passes without a speech usually in some great man's park—occasionally that of an unconsidered peer—by a Cabinet Minister, and the leaders of the other side are equally loquacious. It is complained that Cabinet Ministers ought not to make electioneering speeches when Parliament is sitting—and whether the dissolution is near or distant, every political speech now being delivered is to all intents an electioneering speech—and for Ministers of the Crown to to spend so much of their time in public platform during the session is not, we are told, cricket. On the Liberal side the orators this week have included Sir Edward Grey, whose defence of the Budget was evidently intended for a larger and a different audience to the one to which it was spoken at Saltburn. Lord Lansdowne has been the chief speaker against the Budget, and his speech was delivered in Bowood Park——to his tenants. Radical papers maliciously say, Mr. F. E. Smith, the rising Conservative M.P., and Mr. Churchill, are bosom friends, but that does not prevent the former from criticising the President of the Board of Trade with all possible severity. Mr. Smith was in great form in Oxfordshire yesterday. "The recent history of the Cabinet was not without humour. Mr. Asquith was still the titular leader, but face to face with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George, he was like a hen who had sat upon two ducklings. (Laughter.) He had sat upon them too much or too little—too much if he still put them forward as responsible men, too little if he intended to overlie them. (Laughter.) He himself was rather sorry for Mr. Asquith. He believed that his objects were good. There breathed through his speeches—faintly and fitfully—a spirit of moderation. He was not unlike Mirabeau at the beginning of the French Revolution. But Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill could not keep step with a predatory instinct so partially developed. (Laughter.) They recalled Danton and Robespierre. Both these Frenchmen made cheap and frothy speeches, and Robespierre, in the true spirit of Mr. Churchill, publicly proclaimed himself the High Priest of the new cult of the Supreme Being—meaning himself. (Laughter.) They could work together until they had got rid of Mirabeau. How was Mr. Asquith to be got rid of? Many persons thought his two lieutenants would be so obliging as to make him Lord Chancellor. (Laughter.) But the real interest would develop when Danton and Robespierre came to blows over the spoils of war. Garrulous Mr. Haldane, Mr. Harcourt, the hope of the Plantagenets (laughter), Mr. McKenna with his Vere de Vere manners (laughter), and modest Mr. Burns (laughter) were all overlooked in this rivalry in violence and malignity (cheers) between two young men in a hurry. Mr. Churchill—who, to do him justice, was conscious of his own limitations—did not attempt to defend the Budget by argument in the House of Commons. He could imagine him as he read the morning paper saying: 'The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made a speech at Limehouse more unfair, offensive, and scandalous than anything I have ever yet done; I must catch the next train to Norwich. (Laughter.) The outcome of this competition was the degradation of politics. The battle cry was crude: 'It's your money we want.' For himself, if politics were to sink into a game of grab, he preferred the real patentees of these notions, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Grayson, to their pinchbeck imitators. (Cheers.) After all, they had the best claim to the 'swag,' and they, so far as he knew, were consistent. They had nothing to lose and did not care who took it." (Laughter.) I must conclude my references to the political situation by recording an incident which is as an oasis in the dreary desert of party politics. For Mr. Asquith's meeting at Birmingham next month the Liberals have engaged Bingley Hall, the only sufficiently commodious place in the city. As it was not built for public meetings whenever it is required for such a purpose about a thousand pounds has to be spent on fittings and to enable this work to be carried out, the Hall has to be engaged for some days before and after the meeting. When the Conservatives determined to held a counter demonstrations in September with Mr. Balfour as the star, they were embarrassed by the fact that Bingley Hall would be in possession of the Liberals until it was required for an exhibition. In their difficulty the Conservatives, through Sir A. Acland-Hood, approached the Budget League, which has with what must be considered fine courtesy consented to the Hall being used by the Conservatives on the appointed day and to allow the fittings to remain—the cost of the latter of course being shared.

THE BUREAU FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

I understand that Mr. Arnold, in running the newly-created bureau for the students, will have the assistance of Mr. James Putnam, who for an India Office clerk, has had I should say experience of quite a unique character. An Oxfordman, Mr. Putnam on passing the Civil Service examination, elected to remain at home and accepted a berth in the India Office as second class clerk. This was in 1892 and he at first served in the Registry and Record Department under the late Mr. Frederick Danvers. Towards the end of 1895, Mr. Putnam was transferred to the Political Department of which Sir William Lee-Warner had just previously taken charge on the appointment of Sir Stewart Bayley as a Member of the Secretary of State's Council, and two years later he went out to India to be "confidential clerk" on the Staff of the then Viceroy, Lord Elgin. Mr. Putnam remained in India until a few a months before Lord Curzon's resignation, and on returning to England resumed his position in Whitehall. He was a member of the suite of the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness' visit to India, and in this capacity his knowledge of Hindustani stood him in good stead, as it will no doubt in his new appointment. Apropos, I am not sure that the objects Lord Morley has in view in providing a habitation for three of the Indian societies in London who interest themselves more or less in students, will be facilitated by certain somewhat ill-natured articles that have been appearing in *Truth*. I have long known that the Committee of the Northbrook Society were not exactly a happy family, but in the interests of the institution I thought it better not to say anything about this unfortunate friction. *Il faut laver son linge sale en famille* and the domestic affairs of the Northbrook Society do not after all concern the general public. It was quite right that the exact position, financial and otherwise of all three societies to which Lord Morley proposes to afford hospitality, should be made known to him, but there the matter might have stopped. There is another point that occurs to me. Excellent as the Secretary of State's scheme is in many respects, I have never yet been able to understand, why a purely lecture society, like the East India Association founded by the way by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji for a purpose rather different from its present aims, should have been included. The National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society stand of course upon a different footing.

P. AND O. COMPANY.—INTERESTING NEW DEPARTURES.

A year ago in reference to the splendid trial trip of the "Salsette," I called special attention to the excellence of her accommodation for second-class passengers, and I think I said that I could not understand anyone travelling at his own expense wanting to go first-class except for that horrible second-class dinner—horrible of course only as to the early hour of the meal. I also, I believe, suggested as a gentle hint to Sir Thomas Sutherland and his co-directors that the time was perhaps approaching when it might be to the advantage of the Company as well as of its supporters to have only one class with varying changes for sleeping cabins. From a paragraph that appears in to-day's *Times* I see that the Company have gone one better than I ventured to recommend. They have not abolished the classes in all their steamers; the time has hardly come for that, but they have decided upon a courageous experiment in that direction the effect of which will be watched with great interest not only by those who have to make voyages to and fro, but by every well-wisher of the P. and O. Company, and in spite of occasional grumbling their name is legion. Here is the announcement made by the leading journal:—'From the time of the P. and O. Company's inception in 1837, there was for many years but small need of accommodation other than that afforded by the first saloon. With the expansion of trade between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions it has become apparent that special provision must be made for the junior members of the civil and military communities continually passing and repassing to Eastern and Australian ports. The Company has, therefore, placed in the Bombay service two steamers of 7,000 tons each which will carry one class of passengers only at second saloon rates. It has also been decided to modify the system of meals in the second saloon on board the Company's steamers, both mail and intermediate, by instituting a late dinner.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

DETAILS OF THE NEW SCHEME.

Re-arranging the Naval Forces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons this evening, confirmed the details of the Military and Naval Defence schemes previously published. He added: "Thus while the troops of the Dominions will be raised for the defence of the Dominion concerned, they will be readily available in case of need for the defence of the Empire."

Mr. Asquith went on to say that the squadrons in the Far East would be remodelled. A Pacific fleet, consisting of three units would be established in the East Indies, Australia and China Sea respectively. Each unit would consist of one cruiser of the "Indomitable" type, three second-class cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines.

The New Zealand unit would be placed on the China Station and the Commonwealth unit on the Australian Station, while Canada would protect her double sea-board with second-class cruisers and destroyers.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

In the House of Commons last evening, the Colonial Naval Defence Bill was read a third time.

COUNT ZEPPELIN AND BERLIN.

Great Preparations of Welcome.

A NATION'S IDOL.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Immense preparations are being made in Berlin for the reception of Count Zeppelin's airship on the 28th instant. It will fly from Friedrichshafen to Berlin, stopping at Bitterfeld to pick up Count Zeppelin, who will thence steer the ship to Berlin.

The whole garrison, the fire brigade, every school and the whole population of Berlin will turn out to receive the popular hero. Their Majesties will await Count Zeppelin on the Tempelhoferfeld, the famous review ground.

LATER.

The airship "Zeppelin III" with Count Zeppelin on board left Friedrichshafen at 4-30 this morning for Berlin.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

Indictment against the Printer.

"AN ASSOCIATE OF ANARCHISTS."

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Aldred, the printer of the *Indian Sociologist*, was charged at Bow Street to-day with printing and publishing a seditious libel concerning the King's Government in India.

Mr. Bodkin, K. C., in prosecuting, said the prosecution would disclose very serious matters with reference to the dissemination of seditious printing in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The defendant was clearly a person of anarchist views. He was known to associate with anarchists in London and had been in communication with Krishnavarma.

The paper was published for the express purpose of advocating Indian independence and to further the Indian Nationalist movement. It preached doctrines intended for the subversion of the Government of India.

The accused admitted printing 1,500 copies, 1,000 of which were sent to Paris. He was remanded on bail.

THE RHEIMS WEEK.

M. Latham Beats all Records.

SUCCESSFUL RACE WITH A TRAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Telegrams from Rheims report that M. Latham beat all records for speed and distance to-day by accomplishing 150 kilometres in 2 hours 13mins. 9 3/5 secs., in spite of squally weather. At one time he raced and easily beat the Paris express which was running parallel to the course.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

M. Latham finally covered 154 kilometres in 2 hours 18mins. He only descended owing to the petrol being exhausted. The flights are becoming more and more of a contest between the monoplane and the biplane; the success of Latham's monoplane, in beating the magnificent record of M. Paulhan's biplane, intensifying the interest in the struggle between the two types.

M. Bleriot's best monoplane turned a somersault among the spectators yesterday. Six people were knocked down and bruised. M. Bleriot was not hurt, but his machine was smashed. This spoils his chances. Rougier also lost control of his machine and collided with the spectators, injuring two.

THE MOROCCAN ATROCITIES.

Details Confirmed.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

It is confirmed that the Sultan of Morocco has had the right hands hacked off of twenty-four of the leading rebels, the stumps being plunged into boiling pitch. Several prisoners also had the left foot cut off.

THE EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

Departure from Teheran Delayed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The ex-Shah's departure from Teheran is still delayed by disputes about the value of his property.

DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL.

Useful Scope.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd-George introduced the Development Fund Bill, which enables the Treasury to make free grants for the purpose of developing forestry, agriculture and rural industries, for construction and improvement of harbours and canals, and for the improvement of fisheries.

The Bill also constitutes a Road Board which is empowered to construct new roads which will be primarily confined to motor traffic. A new fund will be supplied by grants annually voted by Parliament, plus 2½ millions which will be charged to the Consolidated Fund in five annual instalments. proposed abolition of the old Sinking Fund has been abandoned owing to widespread opposition.

CARDIFF COAL MINE ACCIDENT.

Fatal Drop into the Pit.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Telegrams from Cardiff report that a cage containing thirty-one miners fell to the bottom of the pit in the Naval Colliery at Penycraig. Four have been rescued alive, but it is feared that the rest have been killed.

CHOLERA AT ROTTERDAM.

Precautions in London.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Several more cholera cases are reported at Rotterdam. The Port Sanitary Authority of London has declared Rotterdam a suspected port and is examining all arrivals. Similar precautions have been adopted at other ports.

THE PORT OF LONDON LIGHTERMEN.

Strike Threatened.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A dispute between employers and watermen and lightermen of the Port of London concerning hours has culminated in a decision on the part of the latter to take ballot on the question of a general strike, which would effect twenty thousand and dislocate shipping.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

Good Prospects.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

It is estimated at Montreal that the Canadian wheat crop will amount approximately to 115,000,000 bushels, mostly of the best quality.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BUDGET.

Six Weeks' More Work.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in an interview, said that he did not expect that the Budget would get through the House of Commons until the first week in October.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Rev. James Bellamy, D.D., is dead.

[The Rev. James Bellamy has been President of St. John's College, Oxford since 1871. He was Vice-Chancellor of Oxford from 1886 until 1890. He was a son of the famous Headmaster of Merchant Taylor's school.]

LATER.

The death is announced of Mr. George Manville Fenn.

[Mr. George Manville Fenn, the Novelist, was born at Westminster, in 1831. He was educated in private schools. He became a newspaper proprietor and wrote small articles for Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round and other magazines. He became Editor, Cassell's Magazine. He was a voluminous writer, and was well-known author of children's stories. He has written besides his novels and boys' stories, over a thousand short tales and magazine sketches.]

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Betting on the St. Leger.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The latest betting on the St. Leger is as follows:—

Evens Bayardo.
3 to 1 against Minoru.
100 to 14 against Louviers.
100 to 8 against Bachelors' Double.
25 to 1 against The Story and Diamond Stud.
100 to 3 against Mirador.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucester at Bristol by an innings and 31 runs.

THE boom in skating rinks has extended to Cape Town. A syndicate has been formed there to lay a chain of skating rinks through the suburbs of the town, and a contract for the construction of the rinks has been placed with the Neuchatel Asphalt Company.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Universalising Currency Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The Viceroy presided at the Legislative Council here to-day, all the ordinary members, including Lord Kitchener and Sir Louis Dane, with the exception of Mr. Harvey who is on tour, being present. The programme was carried through as already published.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

In introducing the Indian Paper Currency Bill at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said:—"My Lord, I beg to introduce a Bill for the amending of our Paper Currency Law. This Bill is necessitated by the new policy in regard to the universalization of currency notes which I indicated in my Budget speech. With one important exception our currency notes have hitherto been issued from separate circles and are generally current only within these. We have four main circles of issue, whose headquarters are respectively at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon. But there are also sub-circles of issue with headquarters at Lahore, Cawnpore, Karachi and Calicut, and notes issued there are cashable not merely at the sub-circle offices in question, but at the head office to which each sub-circle is attached, Cawnpore and Lahore being, for this purpose, ancillary to the head office at Calcutta, Karachi to that of Bombay and Calicut to that at Madras. The exception I noticed just now is in respect to the five-rupee note. In 1903 we made this universal outside Burma, i.e., a five-rupee note could be encashed at any Currency Office in India proper, and in 1909 we extended this privilege to the Burma notes also, so that a five-rupee currency note is now universal as regards circulation and encashed throughout British India. We now, as I indicated in my Budget speech, proposed to take a large further departure in this direction. We desire to make the ten-rupee and fifty-rupee currency notes similarly universal, and we take power in the Bill, now put before the Council, to adopt a like method in regard to notes of even higher value, should circumstances render such action desirable. We do not propose to universalize the twenty-rupee note. Its circulation is small and makes no progress; it is frequently confused with the ten-rupee note and it enters into undesirable competition with the sovereign, the circulation of which in India we desire to see increased. We do not propose to call in any of the outstanding twenty-rupees notes, but we shall issue no more of these and as those now in circulation come back to us they will not be reissued.

"The important concession to the public involved in the universalization of the ten-rupee and fifty-rupee notes will involve an additional strain on our currency balances, and we think it legitimate and desirable to counter this to some extent by doing away with the former privilege of encashing non-universal notes issued from sub-circles at the head circles to which these belong. Hereafter the sub-circles at Lahore, Cawnpore and Karachi, will become independent circles, and the non-universal notes issued from these will in the future only be cashable within them. We provide, however, that notes issued within these sub-circles before the passing of the new Bill, should be encashable as formerly at their respective head offices. The transactions of the Calicut sub-circle are on so small a scale, that we have decided to close it. Any notes issued from Calicut prior to such closure will, however, be encashable in Madras. Concomitantly with these arrangements we propose, as I indicated in my Budget speech, to withdraw the special concessions by which notes of other circles are received in payment of Government dues and at Railways and Post Offices. The universalization of the ten-rupee and fifty-rupee notes will obviate inconvenience arising from these arrangements. At the same time we intend to prevent any possible inconvenience to inland trade by the new conditions to lower our rates for treasury and currency transfers as soon as the present Bill becomes law. The arrangements I have just mentioned are, however, matters for executive action, and have not therefore been dealt with in the Bill. The policy which I have thus sketched out has been decided on after consultation with the Presidency Banks, the Exchange Banks (through their associations in Calcutta and Bombay) and important Chambers of Commerce, and has evoked general approval from these. But in order to obtain further elicitation of public opinion, I propose merely to introduce the Bill in Simla; it will then be published for general information and no further steps towards its passing into law will be taken until the next Calcutta Session. The amendments which the Bill introduces in the existing law have been, I think, sufficiently explained in the statement of objects and reasons, and I need not therefore take up the time of the Council in alluding to them now. I will only say that we are not altering our general Currency policy and that the legislation now proposed merely provides the necessary instrument for giving effect to the larger universalization of currency notes which I have now explained, a policy which has been so well received by the public."

ANAND SIKH MARRIAGES BILL.

In moving that the Anand Sikh Marriages Bill be referred to the Select Committee, Sardar Sundar Singh explained the object of the measure, which was to give legal sanction to marriages performed by the ceremony known as Anand. He acknowledged the services, which have been done by the Tikka Saheb of Nabha, in initiating the measure, and argued the legal validity of the ceremony amongst Sikhs, though it was not recognised by Hindu law. It was a ceremony, which had been used in the past and in the use of which a revival had taken place of late years. It was simple, inexpensive and one of the most popular forms of marriage ceremony in the Sikh community, and he claimed that the measure was almost universally supported, and that it was to save a poor and loyal community from the cost of litigation. The measure was permissive only and it was not difficult to guess the reason of such opposition as there had been.

"My Lord, This form of marriage is one of the most popular forms of marriage among the Sikhs, and being simple and inexpensive is, from the point of view of economy, likely to become general among the Sikhs. Why it has not become so up to this time is due to the doubts that have been thrown upon it by interested parties as to its validity in case the marriage custom were ever to be questioned in a law court.

"My Lord, the Sikhs being monotheistic in belief, it is difficulty for them, nay, it is even against their religious belief to follow idolatrous forms. A perusal of the opinions and petitions received in the Legislative Department of the Government of India show that the measure has had almost universal support. I observe that only a very small number of persons have sounded a dissenting note. I will, if need be, deal with their objections in the later stage of this Bill and would not at present take up your Excellency's and my honourable collegues' valuable time.

"My lord, it is necessary to save the poor and most backward Sikh community, the loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor from the ruinous effects of litigation and also from the rather provoking insinuations of some interested parties who do not hasitate to question the legitimacy of the offspring of such marriages.

"Finally, I beg leave to say that the provisions of the Bill in their present form are only permissive and I am unable to guess the reasons of those who have dissented from the provisions of a legislative measure which has the sopport of high Government officials and in the words of the Punjab Government letter is harmless and likely to prevent very costly and widespread litigations.

"My Lord, the resolutions submitted speak eloquently of the gratitude of the whole Sikh community from the Ruling Chiefs down to the lowest rank of Society to your Excellency's sympathetic and kind Government, and I need not say that the Sikhs look fervently to the day when this Bill will become law.

"With these brief remarks I beg leave of your Excellency to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Mirk and myself."

THE VOLUNTEER ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord Kitchener's Volunteer Act Amendment Bill was passed without discussion and Mr. Miller then introduced his Bill to provide for the prevention of the Spread of Dourine Disease. Mr Miller explained in this connection that stringent measures were already in force in Europe and America against this horse disease, and that investigation in the Punjab had shown that it was prevalent in parts of this country and had caused much loss of valuable animals. The Bill was permissive only to be applied if a Local Government thinks fit; it gives powers to appoint veterinary officers with powers of search for infected animals also for the destruction of infected animals, compensation however to be paid to the owners in such cases. Sir Fleetwood Wilson then introduced his Currency Bill.

The Council adjourned to the 10th proximo.

BALUCHI RAIDERS IN PERSIA.

Frontier Traffic in Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

News from Kerman seems to indicate that the local Persian authorities have proved unequal to dealing with the Baluchi raiders. The temporary withdrawal of the latter probably gave a false sense of security. It is not known whether Bam is seriously threatened. Thus arms from Afghanistan, passing through the Mohmand country for Tirah, will be safeguarded by Mohmands up to the Afridi border, and similarly any consignments from the Kohat Pass gunsmiths for tribesmen north of the Khyber will be looked after by the Afridis. The unsuccessful experiment of smuggling arms through British territory has probably had some effect in bringing about this tribal agreement, though it is primarily framed to afford mutual protection against robbers.

The traffic in arms in the tribal country is not carried on without some difficulty, as gangs of robbers occasionally waylay the small caravans, which convey rifles and ammunition to certain centres. The Afridis and the Mohmands have just come to an agreement, under which they undertake to protect the traders. A route has been laid down, which the caravans are to follow, and escorts will be provided by each tribe.

BANK OF BURMA, MADRAS.

The Alleged Embezzlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

Mr. W. Lancaster, Manager of the Calcutta branch of the Bank of Burma, Limited, has arrived and taken over charge of the Madras branch, from Mr. Joyce, whose power of attorney has been revoked under instruction of the head office. Messrs. Fraser and Ross, chartered accountants, are making a thorough investigation of the books of the local branch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Grimston officiates as Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops, vice Brigadier-General Drummond on leave.

Major F. Finis, 53rd Sikhs, acts as inspecting officer of the Imperial Service Camel Corps, vice Major Rawlins on leave.

Captain A. D. Strong from leave officiates as inspecting officer of the Kathiawar State' Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Adams on leave.

The following Royal Army Medical Corps officers have been detailed for service at Aden during the ensuing trooping season:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Swabey, Lucknow Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Kennedy, sailing by transport "Dongola," 27th October, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. O'Donnell, Quetta Division, to relieve Major C Dalton and sail by transport "Dufferin," 25th January, from Bombay.

Captain J. Dwyer, Mhow Division, to relieve Captain P. Watson, and sail by transport "Dufferin," 25th January, from Bombay.

Captain C. W. O'Brien, Peshwar Division, to relieve Captain F. J. Garland, and sail by transport "Plassey," 11th March, from Bombay.

Captain E. G. R. Lithgow, Rawalpindi Division, to relieve Captain F.M.M.Ommanny, and sail by transport "Plassey" 12th March, from Bombay.

A BRAVE SUBEDAR REWARDED.

Order of Merit Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The admission to the Civil Division of the Order of Merit is notified of Subedar Kawan Khan, Southern Waziristan Militia for conspicuous bravery displaced on 7th June 1909, in arresting a sepoy who had run amok. The sepoy had shot one man dead in his barrack-room and had run out of the building with his rifle and forty rounds of ammunition. He was engaged in firing at all persons who came within his view when the Subedar unarmed rushed across the open space of twenty yards and seized him. The sepoy whose ammunition was not yet exhausted endeavoured to shoot the Subedar as he approached, but in his haste omitted to close the breech of his rifle and was consequently unable to fire. Had he done so the Subedar must almost certainly have been shot.

MR. LEFROY, Entomologist to the Government of India, will visit Bombay, the 1st and 2nd September and Surat 6th and 7th September. Persons interested in Eri silk should communicate with him, care of the Bombay Natural History Society.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

Mr. Das's Arguments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

Continuing his arguments yesterday with reference to Abinash Chunder Bhattacharji, one of the appellants in the Alipore Bomb case. Mr. C. R. Das contended that the documentary evidence clearly showed that, after his acquittal in the sedition case before Mr. Kingsford, Abinash sold out the Sadhana Press and had nothing further to do with the *Yuganthar*. The two books, "Mukti Pathay" and "Bartaman Ramaniti" were merely reprints of earlier articles in the *Yuganthar* with regard to which the Government never complained or prosecuted. Three hundred and odd copies of one of these books were said to have been found in the garden, but Counsel declared they were actually found at No. 4, Harrison Road *Yuganthar* bookshop and put among the garden exhibits by the police to strengthen the evidence of conspiracy.

Mr. Das next took up the case of Sudhir Kumar Saukar who was arrested in Khulna on May 10th without a warrant or any other authority while the case was before Mr. Birley. The documentary evidence proved that he was away from Calcutta from the 7th April, and this gave the lie direct to the evidence of the watch witnesses. He contended that there were three different Sudhirs mentioned in connection with this case, many of the reference really relating to some other person. Counsel was making his submissions as to his connection with Seals lodge when the Court rose for the day.

PETROL SHED ON FIRE.

Terrific Explosion.

THREE MEN BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

At about 9-15 this morning the Burma Oil Company's petrol refilling shed accidentally caught fire, causing a terrific explosion. The exact circumstances under which the accident happened are not yet known. That would appear that a large quantity of petrol was being refined in the shed and filled in drums of four gallons each prior to being placed on the market. Four coolies engaged in the work were also soldering drums after the petrol had been put in. All the coolies, except one, were severely burnt. The condition of one is considered to be precarious. They have been admitted into hospital as in-patients.

As a result of the explosion consequent to the fire the shed was partially destroyed although flames were soon got under control before 10 o'clock and completely put out. All enquiry into the cause of the accident are being conducted by the police.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST REYNOLDS.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The trial of the libel suit brought by Captain Lowsley R.E., against Mr. P. D. Reynolds concluded in the Court of Mr. Chamberlain, Deputy Commissioner at Nagpur on Wednesday. After the charge the jury retired and were absent for an hour. On returning to Court the foreman of the jury (Mr. House) in declaring a verdict of guilty by a majority of three to two entered the following riders as grounds for a merciful consideration of the sentence to be passed:—(1) on account of Reynolds' ill-treatment by the officials of Balaghat; (2) his illegal treatment by the police at Baighat; (3) the severe troubles and anxieties he had experienced; (4) he is an elderly man with a young wife.

Mr. Chemberlain then delivered judgment fining Reynolds Rs. 200, in default one month's simple imprisonment. It was understood that steps will be taken to file an appeal against the conviction.

FAMINE RELIEF REPORT.

Prices of Food Grain Falling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The numbers under famine relief fell last week by 3,000 in the United Provinces.

A slight fall in food grain prices at last is reported in different parts of India but the rates generally continue extraordinary high.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 25th August:—

Good rain during week in parts Bijapur, Dharwar and Kathiawar, moderate in parts Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur and slight in other districts of Presidency proper and in Thar and Parkar. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed for standing crops in parts Thar and Parkar, Kairs, Thana, Kolaba, Kanara, Deccan, Belgaum, Palanpur, Cutch, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Kharif sowing completed in East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara, nearly over in Kanara and continues in Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, West Khandesh and Gujarat Native States. Transplantation completed in Karachi, nearly over in Sukkur and Larkana and continues in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, and Kanara, Belgaum. Weeding in progress generally. Standing crops suffering in parts West Khandesh Nasik, Poona and Kolhapur owing to insufficient moisture, slightly damaged by flood in parts Karachi, by rats in parts Hyderabad, by insects in parts Belgaum and Dharwar and by disease in parts Poona and generally in good condition elsewhere. Sowing of cotton continues in parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Baroda and Cutch and commenced in Bijapur and Dharwar. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation generally adequate. Water insufficient in canals in Larkhana, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Panch Mahals and Sholapur and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 40 per cent., in Konkan 9 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 13 to 28 per cent. and in Karnatak 28 to 38 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers gratuitously relieved Bijapur 76 for week ending 14th instant.

THE appointment is recognised of MR. Rustomjee Dorabjee Dinshaw as Acting Portuguese Consul at Aden.

JAIN HOLIDAYS.

THE following petition has been sent to H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, as "The Jain Petition of the representatives of different sects of the Jain Community of Bombay":—

"That your Excellency's petitioners beg to approach your Excellency in Council with a humble request that their just and fair demand for a declaration of certain of their important religious holidays as gazetted holidays under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act 26 of 1881 may be granted.

"Your Excellency's Government are well aware that the Jains of India are throughout peace-loving and law-abiding and from no insignificant factor in the stability of the British Government in whose sense of justice and fair play they have implicit confidence. They also play an important part in the commercial activity of British India. A very large majority of them solely devote their energies to commerce on which they depend for their very existence.

"As no Gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act has been set apart for Jains, they find it very inconvenient to attend to their religious ceremonies and have to undergo at times a very great risk to the detriment of their business, while attending to their religious festivals and rituals.

"Your Excellency's Government are well aware that certain holidays have been set apart by Government as Gazetted holidays for certain communities who, though equally important, are numerically much less than your petitioners so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, as will appear from the following statistics:—

Population Total 25,424,235		General and Public Holidays as notified on page 2021 Pt. I, "Govt. Gazette" dated 20-11-08. Total 20.	
Jains	Parsis (Zoroastrians) 78,352 (1-7 of Jain population.	Jains	Parsis
5,35,950		Nil	4

"Your Excellency's petitioners therefore humbly submit that the following days, which are their most important religious holidays and common to all the different sects of Jains, should be gazetted as public holidays under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act 26 of 1881.

1. Bhadarva Sud 5th.
2. Bhadarva Sud 14th.
3. Kartak Sud 15th. (Hindu Samvat Calendar).
4. Ashad Sud 14th.

"Your Excellency's petitioners further submit that if the Government are not inclined to sanction all the above four days as gazetted holidays, but a less number, they trust that the Government would be pleased to notify them in the order in which they are placed here in view of their relative importance, "inter se."

"Your Excellency's petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency's Government would be most graciously pleased to notify the above four days as Public Holidays under the Indian Negotiable Instrument Act, for which act of kindness, your Excellency's petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray."

Makanji J. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Assistant General Secretary, Jain Swetamber Conference; Surajmal B. Mehta, Solicitor, Secretary, Sthanakwasi Jain Conference; Lallubhai P. Parikh, L.C.E., Secretary, Digamber Jain Association, Bombay Presidency; Tribhowandas L. Shah, L. M. and S., Secretary, Jain Graduates' Association.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE IN INDIA.

Returns from Leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY Horta e Costa, Governor-General of Portuguese India, who has had a long holiday at home, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Lisbon, en route to Goa by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," to resume charge of his office. Mr. A. Juvenal de Souza, Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate, boarded the steamer on arrival, and accompained His Excellency, ashore, where he was met by Dr. B. Pais, Acting Portuguese Consul, Messrs. B. X. Furtado, L. Mascarenhas, Apolinario J. de Souza, L. M. Furtado, Gaudencio Fernandes, M. J. Fonseca, P. Sanches Rodrigues, and Drs. A. M. Freitas and T. F. Coutinho, representing the Municipalities of Bardez, Salsette, and the Real Institute Luso Indiano. His Excellency, after conversing a few minutes with the representatives, and shaking hands with those present, drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

At noon, another deputation consisting of Drs. L. J. Pinto, M. A. de Heredia, and L. de Sa, waited on His Excellency at the Hotel to pay their respects on behalf of the Municipality of Ilhas (Panjim) which is the leading Municipal Corporation in Goa. Dr. Pinto, in welcoming Senhor Horta e Costa back to India, said that all hoped that his Excellency would be able to give effect to some of his excellent schemes, especially that relating to river navigation.

His Excellency, while thanking the deputation cordially for their good wishes on behalf of their constituents stated, that he had great pleasure in returning to the scene of his former labours and meeting old friends. That he had always held and was holding still in high esteem the inhabitants of Portuguese India, and that he would do all in his power to promote their welfare and that as regards river navigation, it might be taken for granted that it was almost a established fact Major Aguiar, Mr. Bessoni Batos, Lieut. Sertorio Lobato, Aid-de-Camp, came down officially from Goa to accompany His Excellency, who left for Goa by the 3 p.m. Poona Express.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The name of Raja Surajpal Singh is substituted in the exemption under the Arms Act for that of his late father the Raja of Awa.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. H. Turner acts as Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, vice Col. Burrard on deputation.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. L. Tanner C. S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department.

Mr. G. C. Hart from deputation is posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces.

Mr. L. B. Ward becomes Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. Izat is posted to the Lower Ganges Bridge project.

Mr. E. A. Scott and Mr. G. K. Rogers are appointed Signal Engineers and Messrs. W. M. Cargill, E. A. Lawton, H. E. Rose and W. R. Bennett Assistant Signal Engineers.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. H. Peck has one year's leave.

Captain W. C. Anderson has six months' extension of leave at home.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Majors E. C. Townsend, H. L. Roberts, C. H. Selwyn, C. W. Field, W. L. Maxwell, J. A. Douglas, W. C. Knight and A. E. Hatch to be Lieutenant Colonels. Captain R. W. C. Blair to be Major and Lieutenant K. H. Stenning to be Captain.

Good Service pension is conferred upon Lieutenant-General J. R. Nixon vice Major General Maiklejohn deceased.

The following are permitted to retire:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Hatch from 21th instant, Major W. J. P. Kaye from 29th inst. Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Perry, I. M. S., from 14th June last, and Lieutenant Colonel S. Little, I. M. S., from 22nd June last.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lieutenant R. B. Walker, Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

THE circumstantial report, which reached Lahore some time since, of the release of Dr. Abdul Ghani at Kabul has not yet been confirmed by reliable news and there now appears reason to believe that he is still incarcerated.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, AUGUST 13, PARIS, AUGUST 14.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King and Queen returned from Cowes to London on Monday, received the New Zealand Premier and others at Buckingham Palace, and witnessed a new play at Wyndham's at night. On Tuesday His Majesty proceeded to Marlenhead.—Among the week's marriages are those of Commander R. G. Corbett and Miss Phyllis Chanter. Major Elton and Miss J. Marriott, the Hon. J.W.H. Guinly and Miss D.E. Grey, Lieutenant C.L.K. Barrett and Miss G. M. Schenholm, Captain Berkeley Williams and the Hon. Winifred Hubbard, Captain G. W. Kenny and Miss Helen Furniss, Mr. Gerald Banbury, Indian Army, and Miss Olive Dixon.

Accidents.—The upsetting of a motor-car, the burning of a motor-car, the burning of a motor launch, and a number of fatal bathing accidents are reported this week.—The jury who inquired into the Newport Dock disaster have called for a Government inquiry with a view to the minimizing of such accidents.

Agriculture and Weather.—Summer has set in at last, and all crops are greatly improving under the sunshine and heat. Special reports collected by the "Times" show that the condition of the wheat crop, 96·6 well exceeds the past ten years' average of 92·5. Barley stands at 94·85; oats, the poorest of the cereals, at 87·75; potatoes, a remarkable crop, 96·5; roots, 96·5.—Temperatures of 80 and 86 were recorded on Monday at Westminster and Weymouth respectively; and on Wednesday the Westminster record was 82.

Cancer.—The £250,000 left by Mr. H. Barnato for a hospital used to form a cancer institution.

Drama.—The Parliamentary Committee has heard evidence from Mr. J. M. Barrie and Mr. Granville Barker against the Dramatic Censorship and from Mr. Forbes Robertson in its favour.—A comedy called "The Best People" has appeared at Wyndham's.

Ecclesiastical.—A requiem mass was celebrated at the Old Catholic Church, Canonbury, on Wednesday for the late Father Tyrrell.

Elections.—Nationalists have been elected unopposed in South Kilkenny and North Sligo.

Imports and Exports.—The July imports show an increase of 7·5 per cent., British exports 5·2 per cent., and re-exports 15·4 per cent.

Ireland.—Mr. J. Philips, M. P., has been taken to task for calling cattle-driving a crime, but has explained that the word was not used as giving his own opinion and he would be the first to lead cattle-drivers if the Land Bill were thrown out.—A bomb outrage is reported from Kilkenny, and the mutilation of a donkey from Roscommon.

Law.—Mr. Justice Hamilton declines to restrain the International Automobile Co-operative Federation from using that name.—Four Glasgow bank directors have been sent to prison.

London.—Sir John Knill is expected to be the next Lord Mayor.—An offer of £500,000 has been accepted for the new Piccadilly Hotel, which is said to have cost the proprietors £1,747,540.—The City Corporation will complete the widening of Fleet-street at once if the County Council pays half the cost.—A once famous angle bastion of the old City wall has been uncovered.

Naval and Military.—Our Military correspondent emphasizes the importance of Lord Kitchener's new appointment the Mediterranean Command. Our correspondent also describes "The Division at War Strength," at Aldershot.—New colours were presented on Friday to the 1st Queen's Own Regiment at Dover.—The Navy League is to be voluntarily wound up as an incorporated company, and placed on its original foundation.

Imperial Defence Conference.—This Conference has appointed a sub-committee of military experts to consider the details of the plan agreed to in principle. The first of a series of separate conferences between the representatives of each dominion and the Imperial Government took place on Monday—There is some divergence of view in Canada as to the alleged claim of the Dominion delegates for supreme Canadian control over any Canadian forces naval or military, raised in connection with the defence scheme.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons on the 5th the Master of Elibank made the annual Indian Budget statement. On the 9th the Finance Bill debate was resumed, and the proposed tax on undeveloped land occupied the House till 5-50 a.m. Clause 10 was carried at the next sitting, and the question of exemptions from undeveloped land duty was then considered. On the 11th the Prime Minister explained certain Government concessions. The State pays the cost of land valuation, and the taxeon undeveloped minerals is replaced by one on mining royalties.—The Committee on Privileges sat again on Wednesday to consider the Duke of Norfolk's letter to Mr. Profumo during the High Peak election.

The Budget.—Lord Lansdowne in a speech on Saturday said that the people would not part with the right of saying the last word on great national questions, and in the approaching struggle the House of Lords was quite ready to try conclusions on that issue.—Mr. Churchill, Sir E. Grey, and the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland have made speeches on the Budget, and Mr. Lloyd-George writes to the "Times" vindicating his Limehouse speech.

Wills.—Mr. T. Firth left £112,477; Mr. L. G. Young, £196,919, of which £30,000 goes to Cheltenham charities; Miss Marples, of Sheffield, left £17,500 to charities; Mr. R. H. Briscoe left £238,069; and Mr. R. L. Johnson, £120,660.

Whisky Commission.—The Royal Commission in its final report rejects the proposal that only pot-still spirit should be called whisky.

Woman Suffrage.—The two women lately sentenced for assaulting their wardresses have been released, having refused to take food in gaol.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Queensland's jubilee is being celebrated by an exhibition at Brisbane.—The Australian Press Association has endorsed the declaration of the Imperial Press Conference that State ownership of electric communication across the Atlantic and Canada is essential.

Canada.—The scope of the Battlefields Commission is to be extended to cover all the battlefields of Canada.—About 1,500 miners at Springhill, N.S., have struck work at the instance of an American organization.—By a fire in a hotel at Vernon, B.C., 11 lives were lost.

South Africa.—Glowing reports have been received of the new Rhodesian goldfield.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff:—President Taft has signed the Tariff Bill and retired to his summer home at Beverly, but the progressive Republicans threaten to carry on the tariff campaign in every party convention.

A Rembrandt picture has been bought by President Taft's brother for £100,000.

FOREIGN.

Egypt.—The editor of "El Lewa" has been fined £40 and £30 damages for libels on the Prime Ministe and others.

France.—The new Minister of Marine announces his resolve to scrap obsolete ships and to abolish the employment of sailors on shore when they should be in their ships.—By a collision on a steam-tramway line on Sunday 12 persons were killed and 30 injured.

Germany.—The Eucharistic Congress ended on Sunday with a grand procession through the streets of Cologne.—The Emperor has been visiting Count Bentinck in Holland.

Italy.—Several pictures by Old Masters, missing for about 80 years have been discovered in the loft of a church at Venice.

Persia.—Armenian villages have been raided in the Khara Dajh district. Satar Khan's horsemen are pillaging villages on the Julfa-Tabris road. A strong force is to be sent to Azerbaijan to restore order.—The ex-Shah's departure is delayed; and the little Shah has made several attempts to run away to his parents.

Spain and Morocco.—There have been no casualties at Melilla since August 5. The Sultan of Morocco is reported to have offered intervention.—The Moors have opened fire with artillery against the fortress at Penon de la Gomera.—At Barcelona there is no trace of the recent outbreak but the ruins of 50 convents and churches.

Sweden.—The general strike continues, but the railwaymen and agricultural labourers still hold aloof. Work is being partly resumed, and some think that the backbone of the strike is broken.

The Far East.—Japan informed China that the necessary reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway would proceed without waiting for Chinese co-operation. China has now waived her objection to the widening of the gau

changes of route, but does not admit Japan's claim to police the railway zone.—The German Foreign Office holds that there is no ground for associating Germans with charges of fraud in connexion with the Tien-tsin Pu-kau Railway.

Turkey.—The Turkish Government threatened to break off diplomatic relations if Greece failed to disavow ambition in the direction of Crete. The Greek Government has replied that it is not implicated in the annexation movement and will preserve the same correct attitude as in the past. The demand of the protecting Powers for the lowering of the Greek flag at the fort at Canea has caused intense irritation in Crete.

Shipping.—The wreck of the Shaw, Savill liner "Maori" on the coast of Cape Colony resulted in the loss of all but 12 of the crew. The steamer "Waratah" has not yet been heard of.

Sport.—The Australian cricketers beat Lancashire on Saturday. On Wednesday the last Test Match against England was drawn. Last week Kent beat Hampshire, Derbyshire beat Leicestershire, Worcestershire beat Yorkshire, and Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire; Surrey drew with Middlesex and Notts with Essex. This week Northamptonshire beat Hants, Somerset beat Surrey, and Worcestershire beat Lancashire.—The Old Cantabs beat the Woodpeckers in the final of the Rugby Polo Tournament.—"White Heather" has won most of her races with "Shamrock."

The Antarctic Expedition.—Mr. Shackleton states that he hopes by the sale of his book and by lecturing and other means to discharge a bank guarantee for the expenses of the recent expedition.

Aeronautics.—Colonel Cody has carried out some very successful experiments with his new pattern aeroplane.—M. Sommer has made a record flight of 2hrs. 27min. 15 secs.—Captain Spelterini, the Italian aeronaut, has crossed Mont Blanc in his balloon Sirius, having reached a maximum height of 5,600 metres.

Obituary.—The Dean of Norwich, Dr. Lefroy; Mr. A. H. Beesly, formerly of Marlborough School; Mr. H. F. W. Tatham, of Eton; the Rev. C. L. Helps, son of Sir Arthur Helps; Mr. A. D. Evans, American art collector; Mr. T. B. Oughton, Attorney-General of Jamaica; Mr. N. M. Wadia, Parsi millionaire, who has left most of his fortune for the relief of sufferers by great calamities; Mrs. Davies, Mr. Lloyd-George's sister; and Mr. W. Guillemard.—"Times."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO TERRITORIALS.

One Killed and Several Injured.

The concluding days of the Territorials' camp training have been marred by a strange and most unfortunate accident to the 10th County of London Howitzer Batty., belong to the 4th London Howitzer Brigade, Royal Field Art., and forming part of Major-Gen. Codrington's First London Division.

This battery concluded its practice at Okehampton on August 11, and the same night the officers and men returned by train to Amesbury, arriving there at about 1.30 a.m. yesterday morning. Thence they set out to march to Fargo Camp, via Stonehenge. The men were marching on foot in fours in drill order with rolled greatcoats. The two officers with the battery—namely, Capt E. W. Finch and Lieut. G. L. Dymott—were in front.

The road to the camp leaves the main road from Amesbury to Rolleston at Winterbourne Stoke Down, turning at right angles to the north, descending a short and sharp incline down to Greenland Farm, where it ascends again equally abruptly, forming the worst bit of road between Amesbury and the Western Camps. The small column of about 100 men reached the bottom of the hill at about 4.35 A.M., when it was getting light; but the plain was covered by a thick mist, which concealed objects some sixty yards distant. At this moment a motor horn was heard behind the column, and the men hardly had time to throw themselves to the right and left before a "Daily Chronicle" car bringing the early edition of this paper dashed through the ranks, narrowly missing officers and men. The column reformed in the road and had just begun to advance again when, it is said, without any warning a second "Chronicle" car ran into the column from behind and passed right through the column, knocking over some forty or fifty of the men in all directions.

The officers acted promptly, and placed the driver of the car under a guard or it might have gone hardly with him. The road presented the aspect of a corner of a battlefield, the injured lying in all attitudes in every direction. A messenger was sent to camp for assistance and in a very short time officers of the Territorial Royal Army Medical Corps came running down from camp in summary attire and rendered most excellent service to the injured. About two-thirds of the injured were found to be suffering only from slight cuts and concussions, but ten were more seriously injured and were conveyed to Bulford Camp Hospital, where they are receiving every care.

Gunner Snow fractured his left thigh bone and the base of his skull, and died in hospital in the evening. Gunner Pollard, whose condition is critical, has a compound fracture of both bones in his right leg, a fracture of his left thigh bone, and an extensive scalp wound. Two other cases are serious—namely, those of Gunner Tompson, fracture of left thigh, and Gunner Crimp, lacerated wound on left shoulder and right knee and wounds on hands and face. Gunners Taylor, Fox, Fowler, Anderson, and G. William are suffering from slight wounds, sprains, and shock.

The good discipline and steadiness of the battery at the time of this accident were most creditable, and the promptness of the first aid rendered by the Territorial medical officers was highly commendable.

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

Excluded From the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 10 Mr. Keir Hardie asked by whose authority women forming a deputation outside the House of Commons had been debarred from entering St. Stephen's Hall, even when accompanied by a member of the House; and what reasons justified the prohibition.

The Speaker: I understand that certain ladies wished to obtain admission to the House, accompanied by the hon. member himself yesterday. I understand that they formed part of a deputation from the Women's Freedom League. Those are the ladies who on more than once occasion—on two or three occasions, I think—have disturbed the proceedings of the House during the last three years. Therefore, acting in accordance with the sessional order of the House against disturbances in the passages leading to the House, the police under my direction have refused to admit them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: I was not aware until I endeavoured to introduce Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson yesterday, not in connection with this, but another matter, that the prohibition was in force. May I ask whether the prohibition applies only while these ladies are on picket duty, or whether it is absolute and applies to them at all times?

The Speaker: I really know nothing about picketing duty. What I know is that certain ladies, who by their dress show that they are members of a particular league and hold themselves out as being a deputation wish to come into the House for purposes of their own. On former occasions, as I have said—certainly on two, and I believe on three, occasions—they have disturbed the proceedings of the House, have destroyed some of the furniture of the House, and have openly violated the sessional order of the House. In those circumstances there is no other course open to me except to forbid them to come into the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I ask whether the fact of their being brought into the precincts of the House by a member does not alter the case? As I understand on the occasions you have referred to, Sir, they came in alone and unattended. Is it to be understood that no member of that organisation is to be admitted to the precincts of the House even when accompanied by members?

The Speaker: Unfortunately, members are not able to restrain the ladies. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. Thorne: Is there no idea of giving them an opportunity to reform?

MR. ROBERT HARRIS, a farmer of Hartlebury, Worcestershire, fell from a ladder to the ground while superintending the threshing of a rick, and a pair of shears he had been using pierced his heart, causing instantaneous death. He was to have been married in a week's time.

RESULT OF NAVY INQUIRY.

Reply to Lord C. Beresford.

ORGANISING THE DOMINIONS.

London, August 14.

THE report of Mr. Asquith's Committee which considered Lord C. Beresford's impeachment of the organisation of the Navy for war, issued yesterday, finds as follows:—

1. There was no danger to the country.
2. The arrangements were not ideally perfect.
3. They were hampered by the absence of cordial relations between the Admiralty and Lord Charles.
4. The Admiralty did not take him sufficiently into their confidence.
5. He did not appreciate and carry out the spirit of their instructions and recognise their paramount authority. The Committee is impressed by the differences of opinion among officers and look forward to the development of a Naval War Staff.

Mr. Haldane last night announced a great new scheme for the organisation of the forces of the Empire which will be entrusted to Lord Kitchener and Sir John French.

LORD CHARLES'S CHARGES.

REPLY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The Committee which inquired into Lord C. Bresford's Memorandum, was a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and consisted of:—Mr. Asquith (in the chair), Lord Crewe, Lord Morley, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane.

Sixteen meetings were held and 2,600 questions put. Lord Charles Beresford was accompanied by Admiral Sir R. Custance, and the Admiralty was represented by Mr. McKenna and Sir John Fisher.

Admiral Sir A. Wilson, a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, gave his views upon the evidence. Much of the evidence and documents dealt with highly secret matters which the report does not print but the Committee hold that these omissions do not effect the validity of their conclusion.

The following shows Lord Charles's charges, the replies of the Admiralty and the conclusions of Mr. Asquith's Committee on the various points.

FLEET ORGANISATION.

LORD C. BERESFORD.

1. The fleets for the defence of Home waters (Lord C. Beresford declared) were dispersed under separate commands which he regarded as a danger. Though in the aggregate superior to the enemy the ships were liable to be overwhelmed in detail by unforeseen attack.

2. The Channel Fleet (which he commanded) was rarely maintained at its numbers and was never, even for a day, equal to the enemy it might meet.

ADMIRALTY REPLY.

1. The same dispersion occurs in the Fleets of neighbouring Powers.

2. The Admiralty give figures to show that, thanks to the individual superiority of our vessels, the fighting power (measured by heavy gun fire) of the Channel Fleet, even allowing for absentees for repairs, had, throughout Lord Charles's command, been always superior to the nominal strength of the most formidable Fleet maintained in full commission in peace by any other nation, although the number of British battleships was less.

Similarly the total strength of the British ships in full commission had been overwhelmingly superior to that of the ships maintained by any other nation in full commission, and the reserve strength of the British Fleet had been immensely superior to that of any other Power.

The Admiralty said that the organisation in Home waters during Lord Charles Beresford's command had been a necessary stage during a transitional period of exceptional difficulty, and had not, they admitted, been from a strategical point of view an unimpeachable arrangement.

They claimed that the Channel Fleet had always been superior, having regard to the superior quality of the British ships, notwithstanding an inferior number of units.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

1. While the Committee are of opinion that the Admiralty would have been better advised in adhering throughout to the principle of placing the chief command in Home waters in the hand of a single officer, they think that the exceptional difficulties of the transitional stage justified the depositions made. They are of opinion that no danger to the country in fact resulted.

2. The Committee held that as to the Channel Fleet the Admiralty made good their contentions.

READINESS FOR WAR.

LORD C. BERESFORD.

The Home Fleet during his command could not be regarded as a striking force ready for immediate action. He even asserted it could not be ready in less than six months. Nucleus crews made a considerable proportion ineffective.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

The evidence showed in the Committee's opinion that the nucleus crew ships were capable of very rapid mobilisation and had attained a satisfactory standard of efficiency.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S PLAN.

LORD C. BERESFORD.

Lord Charles suggested to remedy defects by establishing in Home waters an active homogeneous fleet in full commission and complete in every type of ship—battleships and cruisers in three divisions, two of which to be always with the Commander-in-Chief. Allowing for absences, any two divisions combined should be superior to the largest hostile force, but not to exceed as a rule sixty, the maximum number that one man can control.

COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

There is, in the Committee's opinion, no difference in principle between Lord Charles's suggestions and the plan recently adopted by the Admiralty.

Since March last the whole Home force the Atlantic Fleet excepted, is united under one command.

1st Division (old Nore Division): Fully manned.
2nd Division (old Channel Fleet): Fully manned.
3rd Division: Nucleus crew ships.
4th Division: Special Reserve ships.

That satisfies in substance all Lord Charles's requirements, the only important difference being the Atlantic Fleet as an independent command for strategical reasons.

DESTROYER SHORTAGE.

LORD C. BERESFORD.

1. There was a grave shortage during his command in small craft and destroyers.

2. Owing to the alleged dangerous shortage of cruisers there was no adequate provision for protection of trade.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

1. Lord Charles's criticisms were based upon considerations affecting naval construction and strategy of a controversial character on which expert opinion is sharply divided. On the technical issues the Committee express no opinion, but they are satisfied there is no such deficiency as to constitute a risk to the safety of the country.

2. The tenor of the secret evidence is that there is no sufficient foundation for Lord Charles's apprehensions.

ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF.

Lord Charles originally stated on assuming command of the Channel Fleet: "I was unable to obtain any strategical scheme or plan for the disposal of my forces in war." He modified this in cross-examination, and the Committee is satisfied that he had no substantial grounds for complaint.

Mr. McKenna gave details of steps to develop the War Staff at the Admiralty, and indicated further complicated advances in this direction.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The general conclusion of the Committee is:—

The investigation has shown that during the time in question (March, 1907, to March, 1909,) no danger to the country resulted from the Admiralty's arrangements for war, whether considered from the standpoint of the organisation and distribution of the fleets the number of ships, or the preparation of war plans.

They feel bound to add that arrangements, quite defensible in themselves, though not ideally perfect, were in practice seriously hampered through the absence of cordial relations between the Board of Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. The Board of Admiralty do not appear to have taken Lord Charles Beresford sufficiently into their confidence as to the reasons for dispositions to which he took exception, and Lord Charles Beresford, on the other hand, appears to have failed to appreciate and carry out the spirit of the instructions of the Board and to recognise their paramount authority.

The Committee have been impressed with the differences of opinion amongst officers of high rank and professional attainments regarding important principles of naval strategy and tactics and they look forward with much confidence to the further development of a Naval War Staff from which the naval members of the Board and flag officers and their staffs at sea may be expected to derive common benefit.

SUPERSEDED.

LORD CHARLES ON THE ENDING OF HIS COMMAND.

Lord Charles's memorandum, which caused the inquiry, explains how his command of the Channel Fleet was cut short. His main points were:

"I have to inform you that I regard the strategical and tactical situation arising from the system of organisation with the very gravest apprehension.

"When the Channel Fleet was increased in September, 1906, from twenty-one to sixty vessels, the order under which the Fleet was to be constantly maintained at effective strength by the substitution of other vessels in place of those withdrawn for purposes of refit or of repair was in force. This arrangement was never carried into execution, except in the cases of five vessels. In August, 1908, the order was cancelled. In consequence of the annulment of the order I was obliged in September last to proceed to sea with six battleships instead of fourteen.

"Not one of the five principles essential to reorganisation of the Fleet for war, upon the condition of whose observance I accepted my command, has been observed. The system upon which the Fleet was distributed and organised must have precluded immediate action, while the deficiency in the important units of small craft and destroyers constituted a grave weakness.

"Upon resuming command of the Channel Fleet, I was unable to obtain any strategical scheme or plan for the disposal in war of the forces under my command. I therefore submitted a scheme to the central authority which demonstrated what was (and remains), in fact, that the necessary small majority of the torpedo craft were unsuitable for the purposes required.

"In July, 1907, I received a plan which was in many respects impracticable.

In June 1908, at the request of the First Lord, I submitted to him a general report upon the strategical situation. Subsequently I received a new scheme, which annulled the former plan, and which under the existing arrangements, was also found to be impracticable.

"The correspondence on the subject was carried on between the central authority and myself until December 1908. On the 9th I received an intimation from the First Lord that he had reduced the term of my command from three years to two years, and that I should therefore be superseded on March 24 following."

Reuter's Agency learns that the Committee of the Imperial Defence Conference appointed to work out the technical details of the general scheme agreed to by the Conference has concluded its labours.

A report has been drawn up dealing with the general conclusions on the subject, and will be submitted to the next meeting of the plenary conference. The actual wording of the report is not formally settled, but no more meetings of the military committee will be necessary.

It is thought that the final meeting of the Conference may be held on Monday or Tuesday.

WOES OF BOY SHAH.

Tears and Attempted Escape on Horseback.

Teheran, August 13.

SINCE his accession to the throne the twelve-year old Shah has been throughly miserable. He declares he is the unhappiest boy in Persia, weeps continually and says his one desire is to accompany his father into exile.

Finally, to quiet him, his mother has been allowed to visit him at the Palace of Sultanatabad. She on her side cannot reconcile herself to the loss of her son, weeps persistently, and declares that the Nationalists will end by killing him.

A rumour that the ex-Shah has been plotting to regain the child is current in the city. It is said that through a woman servant the boy was told at his father's instigation of the executions of reactionary leaders. He was warned to escape to the Russian Legation, as his life was in danger, and then to abdicate and leave the country with his father.

A plan was made to effect an escape while his Majesty was riding in the country. Last Monday, therefore, the Shah ordered his horses out, and once past the precints of the Palace he proposed a race with a eunuch of his father's household. Both spurred their horses and galloped away.

The other attendants thought at first that it was merely a boy's game, but when the horses were galloping in the direction of Zerguendeh they suspected a trick, and pursued the Shah in hot haste.

A courtier overtook his Majesty's horse, caught the reins, and drew a revolver. "If your Majesty does not come down from your horse I shall shoot myself on the spot," he said. When the Shah saw that his plan had failed he obeyed, and returned to Sultanatabad.

It was with bitter disappointment that the ex-Shah, who was looking out for the carriage that was to have brought his son back, saw it return empty.

To avoid further exploits of this sort the Shah was on Tuesday brought to the capital, and next day the British and Russian Legations did all in their power to bring about the departure of the ex-Shah next Wednesday.

Two Ministers having resigned their portfolios, a new Cabinet will be formed to-morrow.

St. Petersburg, August 13.

Despite his protests, the twelve-year-old Shah is shortly to be officially married. According to reports from Teheran his harem is now being arranged.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

IN the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Ashley asked the Secretary of State for War what were the developments in organisation which had caused the position of High Commissioner and Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean to assume increased importance, and whether all troops outside the British Isles and India would be included in the command; and if not, what countries were excluded.

Mr. Haldane.—The result of the Imperial Defence Conference has been to show that an opportunity exists for a better and more comprehensive organisation of the military forces of the Crown wherever they may be stationed. Without going into details, it has become evident that there is more work to do locally than can be done by the authorities at headquarters, including the Inspector-General of the Forces. It is therefore important that the various sub-divisions of the problem of Imperial defence as a whole should be studied on the spot by officers of high standing and wide experience, who have time at their disposal fully to consider the questions involved. Moreover, in the case of the Mediterranean Command, there is the inspection of the Regular Forces throughout Africa and the giving of military advice to the local authorities. It is not possible at present to foresee or define the extent to which such duties may expand in the future, but the Defence Conference has so modified the situation that large possibilities of work and organisation are opening themselves up. All troops outside the British Isles and India will not be included in the Mediterranean Command, the duties and limitations of which I have already indicated in general terms.

Mr. Ashley.—Do I understand that Lord Kitchener will inspect the troops in South Africa?

Mr. Haldane.—Yes.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S FAREWELL.

The following Mediterranean Command Circular has been published:—

"1. On relinquishing the command of the British troops in the Mediterranean Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught bids all ranks farewell, and wishes to assure them of his deep interest in their welfare, and of his constant concern for their future efficiency in peace and war.

"2. It has been a very great pleasure to His Royal Highness to be so closely associated with an important command of the Royal Navy, and he takes this opportunity to express to Admiral the Hon Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe and the Mediterranean Fleet his warm thanks for all they have done to assist him in his endeavours to promote the efficiency of his command. His Royal Highness attaches very great importance to the development of a close sympathy between the two services, and hopes that wherever portions of the Royal Navy and Army are in the same station, the opportunity will be taken of working together."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary and England.

THE KING'S VISIT TO MARIENBAD.

In an article on the visit of King Edward to Marienbad the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" says:—

"The first thing we wish the King—and in this we know that we agree with the personal feelings of the Emperor Francis Joseph—is that the cure which his Majesty is taking will have the results expected. As was frequently the case in former years, when King Edward desired to maintain the character of a private gentleman during his stay in the Monarchy, no provision has been made for a visit to the Court at Ischl. To see anything unusual in this is to challenge comparison with the arrangements followed on previous occasions. In seeking a special reason for no visit being paid to Ischl on this occasion, and in alleging as such that there is a coolness between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward, English and other commentators are moving in a domain of baseless conjecture. The relations of friendship which have existed between the two Sovereigns for many years have experienced no diminution in cordiality, still less have they been interrupted. They are to-day, as they always have been, securely based on mutual sincere affection and esteem. Let it be supposed that the attitude of Great Britain in the recent Eastern crisis may have caused a slight change in this respect, it is forgotten that the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the course of a long reign, has always displayed as his principal characteristic that of the gentleman who knows how to keep apart his public from his personal affairs and does not permit politics, whatever shape they may assume, to react on private relations. What must be considered as out of the question in the personal relations of the two monarchs holds good also in the political relations of the two countries, which it must be admitted have been lately somewhat overclouded. But even this period of misunderstanding and opposition may fairly be regarded to-day as past, as Great Britain, too, has finally given her consent to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

The "Fremdenblatt" refers to the effect of the early British policy, which, it says, was so decidedly against Austria-Hungary, on grounds which it was impossible to consider sound.

"Arrogance and a thirst for adventure," the journal continues, "have always been foreign to our policy in the Orient, and consequently, the reproach of a treacherous attack from behind against the Turkish Constitution should not in loyalty have been raised against us. A disturbance of the European peace was, of course, not the reason of our action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Bosnian affair centred around the question of interpreting a treaty, but what in Austria excited the greatest surprise was that in England this interpretation was considered with vehement unanimity only from the point of view of Turkish interests, and never from the point of view of ours, as we had the right to expect in view of the traditional relation existing between the Monarchy and Great Britain, and in view, too, of the fact that the affair of the annexation constituted a perfectly clear situation between us and Turkey. Another result of that policy is that with regard to the policy to be pursued to-day in the Near East, no differences in principle divide us any longer from Great Britain and we may proceed on our path hand in hand with that country.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Athens correspondent of the "Times" on Aug. 8 said that the Turkish Minister had read to M. Ralli, the Greek Premier, a communication from his Government requesting the Greek Government to furnish a written declaration that it disapproves of the agitation among the Cretans for union with Greece has no ambition in that direction. The Minister added that if the Greek Government does not answer within a reasonable time he would take a long leave of absence.

The Constantinople correspondent of the same paper, discussing the situation created by the declaration, states that bellicose resolutions are being passed at crowded meetings throughout the Turkish Empire.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that opinion there in reference to this action of Turkey is that it is inopportune and unexpected. The "Debats" describes the Turkish communication as one that ought never to have been made.

It was announced from Constantinople on Aug. 9 that the Ambassadors of the protecting Powers had made representations to the Porte with a view to maintenance of peace.

According to the "North-German Gazette," Germany has counselled moderation both at Constantinople and at Athens.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says the Russian Foreign Office received on the 9th better news in reference to the difficulty. Though the situation remains serious, all the Powers are using their influence in the cause of peace, and the strain is lessening.

A telegram from Canea said that the British Consul-General had communicated to the Cretan Government a message from Sir Edward Grey confirming the advice given by the Consular body to the Government, and requesting it not to hoist a flag on the fort in future.

According to a Vienna correspondent, Austria-Hungary has no intention of taking part in any active solution; and Berlin correspondent records a semi-official qualification of advice tendered by Germany to the Porte.

A message from Constantinople in the Paris "Temps" of Aug. 11 says that the Greek reply to the Turkish Note is considered satisfactory.

The British battleships Swiftsure and Triumph arrived at Malta on the 11th, and are being held in readiness to proceed to Crete if necessary.

The Cretan correspondent of the "Times" says that the demand of the protecting Powers for the lowering of the Greek flag at the fort at Canea has caused intense irritation among the Cretan population who declare that they will not comply with the demand.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE SITUATION AT BARCELONA.

All reports agree that Barcelona has resumed its intensely vigorous life, and that there is no trace of the recent events but the ruins of convents and churches, which are being visited daily by immense crowds.

The King has signed a decree appointing the Deputy, Senor Crespo-Azorin, to be Governor of Barcelona. The new Governor has arrived and was received by the authorities. He has had an interview with the captain-general and has informed the journalists that the Press can be of great service to him in his task.

The Mayor of Barcelona has stated in an interview that at the outset the protests in Barcelona were directed not against the war itself but against the sending out of Reservists and commanded popular sympathy. The movement afterwards assumed an anarchical character and public support was alienated.

The newspapers state that a court-martial was held in Barcelona on Aug 8 to try the persons arrested during the recent disturbances. It is declared that no death sentences were passed. There are said to be over 700 prisoners in the various prisons. The responsible editors of all the Barcelona newspapers, except the "Diluvio" and the "Tribuna" have appeared before the examining magistrate and will be tried on the charge of having published on July 26—that is during the week of tragedy news from Melilla in contravention of the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

THE POSITION AT MELILLA.

Official news from Melilla published in Madrid is to the effect that the Moors have attacked the Spanish advanced posts in increased numbers, but the casualties reported are only few. The tribesmen have also begun to attack vessels arriving at Alhucemas, but are kept in check by the Spanish artillery.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Melilla, telegraphing on August 9, says that the entire Madrid Division has arrived, and the Cavalry Brigade only is wanting to complete the concentration. Melilla is fairly quiet, and there have been no casualties since August 5. Officers reconnoitring in a balloon report that Mount Gurugu is full of Riffs, numbering possibly 25,000 but they are not all riflemen.

The Madrid correspondent of the same paper says that it is reported from Melilla that the defences of the Spanish positions are now strong enough to make further attacks by the Moors hopeless. Balloon observations show that the Moorish "harka" is entrenching strongly at Nador and Zeluan. These observations enable the batteries at Fort Camellos to search every position of the enemy within a radius of five miles. General scepticism is entertained at Melilla regarding the rumours of peace, and an advance is impatiently awaited.

Reuter telegrams state that the Moors have opened fire with artillery against the fortress at Penon de la Gomera.

A Madrid telegram of Aug. 10 states:—It is asserted in certain circles that the Sultan of Morocco addressed to the Spanish Government a note in which he undertook to send immediately to the Riff all the troops necessary to restore peace and inflict on the tribes the chastisement demanded by the Spanish Government. According to reports published by the Heraldo, the Spanish Government is replying to the Sultan that his promises afford only a comparative guarantee, and it is at the same time giving orders to General Marina to begin his advance operations, the plans for which are already laid and concerning which the strictest secrecy will be observed.

UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Bill, says the New York correspondent of the "Times" on Aug. 6, is "a substantial revision downwards and a reduction of excessive rates," but "it is not a perfect Bill or in complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted." President Taft thus judicially passes judgment on the measure in a statement issued from White House last night. In short, he thinks that the Bill marks a step forward and believes that the majority of the rates are calculated to protect American industries without allowing them to exact excessive prices. But he goes on to speak of the authority which the Bill gives him to appoint experts to assist him in the application of the dual tariff, and says that this means "a wider latitude for the acquisition of information with respect to the price of the cost of production of goods at home and abroad, on which future executive action and executive recommendations may be based." These words seem to reveal his intention to try to improve the tariff further with the assistance of statistics which may prove irresistible to the advocates of the existing wool, cotton, sugar, and other excessive rates.

Mr. Cummins, one of the Republican Senators, who fought the Tariff Bill from beginning to end and voted against its final passage, on Aug. 9, flung the gauntlet down to the followers of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Payne. Stopping at Chicago on his way home to Iowa from Washington he took the opportunity to declare that it was time for a new alignment of the Republican party's forces, and announced that the fight would be waged at every party convention until the next Presidential election. He described the tariff as the decisive issue not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the two elements within the Republican party. Speaking evidently as the leader of the "progressive" or Roosevelt wing of the Republicans, Mr. Cummins outlined the following programme—no general tariff revision yet, but revision from time to time of particular schedules, the appointment of an expert tariff commission, the overthrow of the present party leaders, but no opposition to President Taft, whom the "progressives" believe to be in sympathy with them.

The declaration of Mr. Cummins, says a correspondent, portends the formation of an organisation in Congress of the Middle Western members similar to that which binds the New Englanders. Mr. Dolliver, another "progressive" Senator, has also indicated a development of this kind and an address given at Seattle Exhibition by Mr. Johnson, the Democratic Governor of Minnesota, a few days ago was couched in a similar spirit. He said:—"It is time that the West threw off the shackles of the East. Minnesota and Washington and the States between them with those to the south of us should claim that fair share of influence in the administration of national affairs to which they are entitled. We have if the States west of the Mississippi an undoubted balance of power."

In conformity with the lapse of the Dingley Law and the provisions of the new law, the State Department is notifying the countries with which it has trade agreements that they will terminate according to the notice named therein, and those with which it has agreements in which no notice of termination is specified that they will end on Nov. 1, or at six months' notice, dating from April 30 last. The latter are with France, Bulgaria, and Switzerland. The other notices date from Aug. 6. Those with Britain and Germany terminate in February, or at six months' notice; the remaining agreements, which are with Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal, are subject to twelve months' notice, and will therefore lapse in August next.

LORD KITCHENER.

Great New Plan for the Dominions.

London, August 14.

Mr. Haldane made an important speech at Bradford yesterday on the work of the Imperal Defence Conference, and the plans discussed for the defence of the Empire. The occasion was a dinner given by Sir William Priestly, M.P., at which a number of local Territorial officers were invited to meet him.

During the last three weeks, he said, there had been sitting one of the most memorable conferences, a conference of the naval and military representatives of the Over-Seas Dominions.

"I am glad to be able to tell you," Mr. Haldane continued, "that we are within sight, and, indeed something more than within sight, of common plans which will unify the forces of the Crown throughout the whole of the Empire. (Cheers.) It is not for nothing that Lord Kitchener is going to represent the War Office in Australia and New Zealand, and then coming to the command in the Mediterranean, with the duty of organising the troops, and the still larger duty of working out the plans and necessary concentrations in case the Empire should be attacked. The Empire for defence is one and indivisible, and wherever the theatre of war may be, be it Australia, be it Africa, be it India, be it our own islands we should have the forces of the Empire so organised that they can be concentrated wherever the field may be, and that plans for our mutual defence may be worked out by one empire, one whole.

"Lord Kitchener is going to Australia and New Zealand and Sir John French is going to Canada to work out the details with our children over-seas and my hope is that the effect of that common plan and common organisation will be to draw attention away from such topics as the invasion of these islands. If we cease to discuss that we shall have some chance of realising the advantages of peace prospects, and the reduction of armaments will become a thing of practical possibility."

ALL-NIGHT M.P.'S.

A Fifty-eight-hour Week.

London, August 13.

The grim fight on the Budget, adjourned from two o'clock in the morning, was resumed again this afternoon, and continued till eight, long after the usual time for the rising of the House on a Friday. The Unionists, handicapped by their lack of numbers, and in some cases white-faced from lack of sleep, fought on gallantly and without any slackening of effort. They were led by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Here are the hours the House of Commons has worked this week:—

	Hours.
Monday	15
Tuesday	9
Wednesday	15
Thursday	11
Friday	8
Total	58

The clause under discussion to-day was 14, which deals with the definition of total value and site value. A highly technical discussion was succeeded by the motion from Mr. Lloyd George that the Chairman, Mr. Emmott, should have power to select for discussion amendments from among those pertaining to the remaining twenty-five lines of the clause. This the Government majority carried.

Finally on the motion that the amendment should stand part of the clause, Mr. Balfour used a few pointed words.

"The Government," he said "are plunging at the bidding of theorists into a quagmire of foolish and costly finance and they have not even succeeded in carrying out the abstract principles of justice to which they have given lip service."

"The leader of the Opposition," retorted Mr. Lloyd George, "will find that the tax he has denounced will in future provide him with money when he wants it."

The clause was passed by 112 votes to 38.

A BOLDEN colliery (Durham) miner named Caine ran a piece of steel two inches long into his thumb some years ago. The steel has just been extracted by the colliary doctor.

MR. NOEL PATON who returned to Calcutta yesterday from his tour in the Madras Presidency leaves again on Sunday for Simla where he remains till November

THE RIGHT AGE TO MARRY.

Mrs. L. T. Meade on the Ideal Union.

London, August 13.

Mrs. L. T. Meade, the novelist, gives her views in the "Daily Mail," on the problem of the ideal age to marry. If the marriage is to be a happy one! any age over eighteen she considers is suitable for a girl to marry, so long as she marries for true, honest abiding love.

With regard to the right age to marry, it seems to me absolutely impossible to have any fixed rule. I write now, of course, from the girl's point of view. So much depends on the individual girl; so much depends on the sort of man she wants to marry and the sort of man who wishes to marry her—so much depends on circumstances generally.

For instance, it is quite possible that a girl of only eighteen years of age may, under certain conditions, have more wisdom in her young head than her sister of ten years older. Some girls are not suited for marriage at all. In these days there are all sorts of interesting lives for unmarried women, but the majority of girls are suited for marriage and cannot be truly happy or some to their perfect ideal in any other state. I have read with interest the different opinion set forth on this subject in your paper, and, all things being suitable, think the following picture as somewhat approaching the ideal life.

To begin with the girl herself must be ideal. To her has been imparted the true value of time the necessity of carrying out her life's mission while she lives in this world. She must be well informed and thoughtful she must have learned the best that the schools can give her and the best that home and love can impart to her young nature. Her environment must be happy and her heredity sound and healthy. I will suppose that such a girl reaches the age of eighteen. Here she stands on that borderland where girl and woman meet. She has a sympathetic nature and a certain amount of good looks she is therefore attractive and that not only because she is nice to look at but because she is absolutely un-self-conscious and looks fearlessly and with innocent eyes into life. At eighteen this girl is blessed with all that life can give her; sorrow has not so far touched her she has the love of parents and of friends, of brothers and sisters, she has comrades who adore her but never spoil her, and she has one darling pursuit, which she tries, more or less, to take up from a professional standpoint, and which gives in consequence keen interest to her life.

This girl is in no hurry to marry; she does not think about marriage at all. She sees man every day of her life, but regards them merely as comrades. Month after month and year after year go by and she continues her joyful and happy existence, making the best of dark days and of bright days alike, helping others, and finding her greatest pleasure therein. Months pass into years, the girl is no longer eighteen she is in her twenties. It is impossible for one so charming not to win the affections of one of the men who meet her so often.

But she is hard to please. Her freedom is very precious to her. She looks around her at the young married women of her acquaintance and sees nothing in their lives to make her anxious to follow their example. Such a girl is waiting until love comes with all its winged powers to capture her heart. She will never marry without this grand essential. A little love will not content her. She thinks nothing at all of rank or what is generally considered a good match; she wants the man whose heart will respond to hers, whose nature will fit her nature; she is waiting, in short for her ideal.

One day she meets him. He may not be ideal to anyone else, but he is to her. His eyes meet hers, his hand touches hers. The world says, "What can she see in such a man?" but she herself has seen something. She loves him with all her heart and soul, he loves her, they become engaged, and after a longer or shorter time marry. As to age, the subject does not even enter into their calculations. They may possibly be still quite young, or they may have long passed the prescribed limit of twenty-five years. For them is the happiest possible future. They marry just because they love.

Soberly, gravely, conscientiously do they take the extreme, the irrevocable step. Neither looks for perfection in the other, but both know well that in the other is that something which joins heart to heart and life to life. They belong to each other. The old-fashioned notion that marriages are made in heaven is true in their case. Such a marriage must turn out well for them; I do not think that any other can be entered into without a grave chance of failure. My ideal girl has had a dream, and she has realised it. She has found the one man who can change her world

It is my opinion that any age after eighteen is suitable for marriage, provided the girl is the right sort and the man is the one person she cares for. I also think that she may be all the happier if she marries a man who is not too rich, for riches take the fine and delicate aroma from young love. Who so happy in all the world as the woman who has to contrive and think and manage for the husband and children whom she adores? Who is so discontented as the rich woman who spends the best hours of her day in bed and the best hours of her night in that sort of society which only lives for admiration and to kill time? Who so tired out in the morning of her days as the woman who has nothing left to wish for?

Therefore, my advice to all girls is simply this: Marry for love don't marry without; marry for true, honest abiding love, and then, whether you are eighteen twenty, or twenty-five, you will be happy and will have fulfilled the highest hopes of your nature.

L. T. MEADE.

The Woodlands, Dulwich-common, S.E.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Visit to South Africa.

London, August 14.

Reuter's Agency understands that the Prince of Wales has consented to visit South Africa and to open the South African Union Parliament. It is possible that his Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Princess.

The Union will be proclaimed on May 31 and the Royal visit may, therefore, be expected to take place in the late summer, or early autumn. The Royal itinerary may include a visit to the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. His Royal Highness will be attended by a distinguished staff, among whom will be Sir Francis Hopwood, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whether the voyage will be made on board a warship, or by a specially chartered liner is not settled.

THE KING'S CURE.

Better Behaviour of the Crowd.

Marienbad, Friday, August 13.

The King went, as usual, to the Kreuzbrunen Promenade for the waters this morning.

The crowd was at first a little tiresome, but improved in its behaviour, and his Majesty was able to walk up and down in comfort for some time.

In the afternoon the King motored to the Golf Club, where he played a game of croquet. He returned to the Hotel Weimar about six o'clock.

The weather is still fine, but the barometer is following a little.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

After having travelled all night from London, the Queen who was accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived yesterday at Ballater for Balmoral Castle.

THE BUDGET.

In Parliament

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

In the House of Commons on Monday, August 9, the Committee stage of the Finance Bill was resumed, and the consideration of Clause 10, which imposes a duty of a halfpenny in the pound on the site value of undeveloped land, was entered upon. The first amendment moved from the Opposition side was only defeated by a Government majority of 58. In the course of a discussion on another amendment Mr. Lloyd-George intimated that he intended to move a new resolution when they came to the Clause dealing with valuation. Mr. Balfour, interpreting some of the right hon. gentleman's remarks to mean that the cost of the valuation would fall on the general taxpayers, said that this was an entirely new plan about which they were entitled to know more. He therefore supported a motion to report progress. The discussion was closured and the motion defeated. Several amendments were closured and then negatived on divisions. For the first time the new power vested in the Chair, enabling a selection to be made of the amendments that should be moved, was put into operation, and a number of amendments thus shut out of discussion. The House adjourned at five minutes to six on Tuesday morning, after a continuous sitting of fifteen hours.

The consideration of the Budget was resumed the same afternoon, August 10. On the motion that Clause 10—which imposes the duty on undeveloped land—stand part of the Bill. Mr. Ashley moved its omission. In the course of the discussion that followed, Mr. Balfour denounced the tax as one that was proposed by the Government not for the purpose of getting money, but purely with the object of getting votes. Mr. Asquith, on the other hand, defended the Clause as laying the foundation of what would be a most important, useful, and fruitful addition to the fiscal structure of the country. On a division the Clause was carried by a Government majority of 104. Clause 11, which deals with the exemptions from the undeveloped land duty, was next considered. An amendment, moved by Mr. Chaplin, specifically exempting agricultural land from the duty, was opposed by the Government, and defeated by a majority of 100. Other amendments to the Clause, moved by members of the Opposition, were resisted and negatived.

On August 11 Mr. Asquith, in Committee, moved a resolution, authorising the payment out of public funds of the expenses of valuation in connection with the new duties on land as proposed by the Finance Bill. He stated that whereas it was originally intended that the owners should bear the cost of the valuation, it was now proposed that it should be borne entirely by the State. The total cost of the operation would be £2,000,000, and the amount to be expended this year was £300,000. In place of the tax on ungotten minerals, 5 per cent. would be charged on mineral rents, and the whole of the land taxes would produce this year £675,000. Mr. Balfour and Mr. A. Chamberlain commented on the Government's change of front, and pointed out that it was a confession that the Opposition were correct in their condemnation of the Ministerial proposals. They opposed the resolution on the ground that the whole financial scheme of the Government was unjust. The motion was carried by a majority of 121. The Finance Bill was afterwards considered, the Clause relating to exemptions from the undeveloped land duty being discussed.

A GREAT UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

The "Times" understands that Mr. Chamberlain has invited Mr. Balfour to be the principal speaker at a great Unionist demonstration at Birmingham, to be held very shortly after the visit of Mr. Asquith to Birmingham, which has been provisionally fixed for September 17. Mr. Balfour has cordially accepted the invitation, which was conveyed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The intention is that this meeting shall be a Unionist demonstration, held under the auspices of a joint committee of the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives of Birmingham and the Midlands; and it has been announced that Mr. Asquith will speak in Birmingham on the subject of the Budget, and naturally Mr. Balfour would reply to his speech. Mr. Balfour will be able to address a meeting at Bingley Hall—probably on September 22—he Liberal League having waived its right to the building an exhibition of courtesy which will please Englishmen who all love straight fighting and has been gratefully acknowledged by Sir Alexander Acland-Hood on behalf of the Unionist Party. The League engaged the hall from the 17th (the date of the Prime Minister's meeting) till the 22nd and immediately thereafter it is rented for an exhibition. Bingley Hall in its natural state is little but a shell and a good deal of expense is necessary to fit it for political meetings of the modern style. In the old days the audiences mostly stood stout barriers being erected to prevent accidents from the swaying of an enormous and enthusiastic crowd. Now it is necessary to provide seats for nearly everybody. An arrangement will be come to by which the Unionists may have the use of the temporary fittings and furniture, they paying a share of the cost. It is expected that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will take the chair, and it is hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will send a message at the audience. The greatest satisfaction prevails in the ranks of the Unionist Party at this prompt action on the part of their leader, which they regard as the taking up of the gage thrown down by the Prime Minister.

STATEMENT BY MR. LONG.

Mr. Walter Long has issued a statement, in the course of which he says:

The Budget Protest League was founded to focus the opposition to the proposals of the Government, and we felt that there were three main factors in the situation—namely:—

(1) That the Government have debarred themselves by their election promises from producing anything except a free-trade Budget.

(2) That they had included in their Finance Bill much that was not only unconstitutional in principle, but Socialistic in effect.

(3) That it might be possible for (1) to remain and for (2) to be deleted.

This, however, is not the view taken by the Government themselves. The Prime Minister at the Cannon Street Hotel on July 23 last stated:—

"That there is an alternative, and only one, and that is a tariff"; and Mr. Lloyd-George has now made it abundantly clear in his remarkable Limehouse speech—first, that no elimination of the Socialistic elements contained in the Bill will be accepted by the Cabinet; secondly, that he is determined to make an organised and bitter attack upon certain classes of property.

In these circumstances we must consider what line we should follow. The arguments which were applicable when the Budget Protest League was brought into existence are no longer sufficient. When it is realised by the country that these imposts upon capital and labour, this heavy taxation upon certain articles of consumption which are in no way competitive with our own industries, and this special treatment of one class of property on predatory lines, is an integral part of free trade, I am convinced that the country will not be slow to decide which policy they will adopt.

We are determined strenuously to carry out in the constituencies the complement of the work which is being so well done in Parliament, and to do our best to bring home to the electors the fact that a Budget is now being proposed for their acceptance which strikes a deadly blow at property of all kinds, and by which it is admitted that we must tax ourselves and allow the foreigner to enjoy our markets without any contribution to our revenue.

I am not aware that there has been at any time an order given to speakers to refrain from offering an alternative policy. I never thought it possible successfully to fight the Budget merely by negative propaganda without putting forward an alternative. I should say that there has been no change in the policy of the League in consequence of Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Lloyd-George's speeches.

I think our campaign is the same to-day that it has been all along.

REPLIES TO MR. LONG.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in conversation with a Press representative, replied to some of the statements made by Mr. Walter Long. Referring to Mr. Long's statement that "already indications are not wanting to show that the Budget will greatly increase unemployment among the working classes," Mr. Lloyd-George said: The Budget will raise money to develop the resources of the country and will mean a direct increase in employment, very profitable and remunerative employment. There will be an additional expenditure of £600,000 upon improving the condition of the roads of the country and upon making new roads. And a considerable sum will be set aside for developing the resources, more especially of the rural districts, and that will not merely directly provide employment, but will lead to the provision of employment. It will thus tend greatly to the advantages of industry, of agriculture, and of trade. What he means by the Budget leading to unemployment, Mr. Long does not condescend to explain, and I am utterly at a loss to understand it. I will point out, since we are on the question of unemployment, that the Budget raises millions of money for the laying down of additional ships. Where is the unemployment?" Mr. Lloyd-George's attention was drawn to Mr. Long's assertion that "the Government have debarred themselves from producing anything except a Free Trade Budget; and that they had included in their Finance Bill much that was not only unconstitutional in principle but Socialistic in effect." "We are precluded by our pledges," said the Chancellor, "from putting any additional tax on food or the necessaries of life." "There is no other tariff," he concluded, "that will produce a permanent and reliable revenue."

In an interview Sir Henry Norman, the hon. secretary of the Budget League, also replied to the statement of Mr. Walter Long on the work and aims of the Budget Protest League. With regard to the non-party character of the Protest League, he said: "It is a conspicuous fact that the Budget Protest League has been captured by, and now is being worked for, the Tariff Reform and Food-taxing Party; the attitude of leading Unionist newspapers has either caused or chronicled this. I cannot say which. Beaten on the Budget, as the Protest League undoubtedly is, it has now become the monthpiece of Tariff Reform." Referring to the work of the Budget League, he said they were told on all hands that nothing of late years had fired the Liberal Party as the Budget had done. They were about to issue their seventh long list of meetings, but at present they were making no arrangements after the middle of September, as personally he thought—though he spoke with no authority—it was possible by that time the work of the Budget League, crowned by the Prime Minister's Birmingham speech, may have been accomplished.

THE PROPOSED LAND TAXES.

Mr. Asquith on August 9 received at the House of Commons a deputation consisting of the chairman and speakers at the recent Hyde Park demonstration in support of the land taxation proposals of the Finance Bill, who presented to him the resolution adopted on that occasion. The Prime Minister expressed the pleasure with which he received the resolution, and referred to the representative character of the meeting and to its thorough unanimity.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE BUDGET

Speaking at a Conservative and Unionist meeting at Bowood Park on August 7, Lord Lansdowne, after defending the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Education and Licensing Bills, described the Budget as a hotch-potch of measures designed apparently for the double purpose of paying off old scores and supplying funds to meet the many extravagant ventures of the Government. But in these proposals there was one common feature—a violent hostility to capital. He denied that he wished wealth to escape taxation, but argued that to tax capital would be to bring about insecurity and instability. The Government had made a mess of the national finances. They wanted large sums of money, partly to restore the strength of the Navy and partly for objects of what was called social legislation. Those were national objects for which all classes might fairly be called on to contribute, but former Chancellors of the Exchequer had made it their object not to single out any one class for their attention, but to distribute the burden so that it should be as little felt as possible, and, above all to do nothing which would interfere with the springs of industry. Lord Lansdowne proceeded to question both the taste and the facts of Mr. Lloyd-George's Limehouse speech, and in conclusion said the House of Lords believed that the people would reserve to themselves the right of saying the last word on questions of great national importance; and in the struggle, which must come before they were much older, he could assure them that the House of Lords was quite ready and willing to try conclusions on that issue.

WHAT THE PEERS WILL DO.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking on Aug. 7 at a Conservative demonstration at Elvaston, near Derby, said it would be difficult to forecast what form the Finance Bill would take when it reached the Lords, but he thought himself justified in saying that a new condition of affairs had arisen, and he was of opinion that the Lords would be fully justified in taking every precaution for observing how far the Bill dealt with finance and how far it went into the rather sketchy realms of future legislation. The Government were taking a further step to curtail the liberties of debate in the Commons, and before proposals so vast as those in the Finance Bill were forced upon the country, the latter ought to have an opportunity of expressing its opinion. Many who supported the Government were honestly opposed to Socialism, but it was the Socialist wing of the party that had triumphed. The appeal the other day of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not to Liberalism or Radicalism, but to Socialism pure and simple.

The Earl of Dartmouth, speaking at a Primrose League demonstration at Weston, Salop, the seat of Lord Bradford, said he could not tell them what the House of Lords was going to do, but even in the midst of misrepresentation, and attack the people of the country looked to them for statesmanship and justice. As far as the position of the House of Lords to the House of Commons as an advisory Chamber was concerned, it would be perfectly easy to show that in the case of measures which they had revised, and to which they had added amendments they had been perfectly justified in the action they had taken. The difficulty was to turn the abstract cries of elections into the concrete form of a Bill. The house of Lords had one idea, and that was the desire to interpret the wishes of the people. In the Limehouse speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer trusted to the ignorance of the audience and appealed to their cupidity. However, said his Lordship, nobody could afford the luxury of two Radical Governments in one generation.

EARL BATHURST'S ESTATE.

Earl Bathurst, speaking on Aug. 7 at the luncheon which followed the judging at the annual puppy show at the hunt kennels at Cirencester, said that some little time ago the Earl of Denbigh published the accounts with reference to his estate, and they showed how little he got out of it. It was a popular theory that a landowner who owned several thousand acres of land was necessarily a rich man. Lord Denbigh's figures showed how erroneous that was, and that—save in the case of a few who held very valuable landed property—owners of ordinary estates, if they were good landlords, could not live out of them. For himself, he should like his neighbours to know that, although he owned some 10,000 acres, he did not touch a single penny either of the rentals from his farms or of the rents from the houses he owned in the town of Cirencester. Every shilling of those rentals went back to the estate for the repair or re-erection of old buildings and houses, in the maintenance of woods, and in the maintenance of the many miles of roads in the park kept up for the public use. The entire cost of his hunting, shooting, gardens, and his house expenses at Cirencester was met by himself out of revenues derived from other sources than landed property.

SIR E. GREY AND THE BUDGET.

Sir Edward Grey was the principal speaker at a meeting held on Aug. 10 at Leeds in support of the Budget, and denied that it was vindictive. The merit of taxation was to place it on those who could best afford it. That was the best test of this Budget.

LETTER FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

At a garden party at Fullarton (Ayrshire) on Aug 7 a letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain, in which he said that he looked to the Women's Unionist Association to educate people as to Tariff Reform, and he was confident that if Scotchmen knew what it meant they would not hesitate to join their ranks. Mr. T. Cochrane, M. P., Mr. G. Younger, M.P., Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., afterwards spoke to a resolution condemning the Finance Bill and declaring in favour of Tariff Reform.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE BUDGET.

Speaking at a Budget League demonstration at Saltburn on August 7, Mr. Churchill, M.P., said the Budget was undoubtedly winning its way, but the fight was not yet over, and Liberals ought to redouble their exertions. The House of Commons was the sole authority on all questions affecting public money. The House of Lords had no right to touch any of these questions. There was no fact more important for the British democracy than that. The Budget, Mr. Churchill maintained, was a necessary Budget, was fair to all classes, and there was no real alternative to it.

MR. ASQUITH ON LAND TAXES.

"Nothing Fairer or More Moderate."

London, August 14.

Mr. Asquith addressed a Budget demonstration last night at Bletchley, the Buckinghamshire seat of Mr. H. S Leon. The Prime Minister had an enthusiastic reception and cheers were also given for Mr. Lloyd-George.

In speaking of the Budget, he said: "The Government have adopted three governing principles. They have endeavoured to make adequate provision for the extinction of the principal of the National Debt; they have had regard not merely to the deficit of the coming year but for all prospective years, and for possible increases in their liabilities, and they have sought to call upon all persons and upon all forms of property to pay, in accordance with their respective capacities and opportunities, an equitable share." (Cheers.)

The reception of the Budget as a whole had been a splendid demonstration of patriotism and public spirit of the great bulk of the British people. He had not received a single representation from any organisation composed of working people complaining of the additional taxation. (Cheers.) The battle for the licence duties was still to come, and it would be short, sharp and decisive. (A voice: "That's the style!")

Speaking of the "so called taxes upon land," the Premier said that no one suggested that they were oppressive in amount, the total yield from them in the current year being estimated at only £600,000. Indeed, the smallness of the yield was now made by Mr. Balfour one of the main causes for his opposition to them. (Laughter.)

THE GORRINGE CASE.

The Prime Minister alluded to the Gorringe case and someone in the audience cried "Shame!" Mr. Asquith smilingly remarked that he doubted very much if there was anyone among them who would not do the same thing under the same circumstances. (Laughter.) A man was entitled to recognise the right which the law gave him. But that was not the point. The point was, was it not fair that the State should stop in and say, where these very additional values were realised. "We are entitled not to the whole of it, but we are entitled to levy a toll upon it for the purposes of the community which has created it?"

He had never known a set of taxes fairer in principle or more moderate in amount or less injurious in their incidence to business or enterprise, or more carefully hedged round with safeguards not only against abuse, but even against unintentional mistake.

Would the taxation be useful? In this matter there had been on the part of their opponents an extraordinary—he might almost say a comic—change of front. At first the Government were told this tax was burdensome and unjust, but when the Government determined to shift the burden of valuation on to the State they were told the taxes would be so insignificant in its yield that its proceeds would be more than swallowed up in the cost of valuation.

Mr. Balfour's argument was that the scheme was clearly a valuation scheme, and that in introducting it the Government had violated all constitutional practice. It was not possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose a new tax without devising adequate machinery for its collection and the power of taxation which he supposed would still be allowed was vested in the House of Commons, became perfectly migratory if they could not devise adequate means by which the tax was to be assessed.

The Budget taxes would produce a comparatively small sum during the present year but they had this great merit that while they would be constantly increasing in yield the cost of valuation and the cost of collection would be constantly decreasing.

The Budget Protest League, if it was going to make any show in the fight at all, must come out into the open with an alternative policy which the people could understand, and between which and the policy of the Budget the constituencies of the country could be called upon to elect. That alternative which had been modestly lurking in the background for the past six months was the only alternative policy—the policy of taxing food.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Conference.

London August 13.

The Imperial Defence Conference, Reuter's Agency learns, is making substantial progress in the development of the naval and military schemes that are now before it. Both the imperial authorities and delegates have from the outset emphasised the need for results of a definite character, and, with this object in view, the proceedings of the Conference have been so arranged that the discussions should as far as possible run on definite and well-defined lines. As to the results already obtained a delegate said that they are "extremely practical." While the details of the proceedings necessarily remain secret, says the "Morning Post," it may be stated that, with reference to both military and naval defence, a general basis of working has been agreed to. At an early stage of its proceedings the general Conference appointed a sub-committee of military experts which, under the presidency of General Sir William Nicholson, chief of the General Staff, has been sitting at the War Office working out highly technical details of the general plan agreed to in principle by the Conference.

In regard to naval matters the procedure is somewhat different, various views being held as to the methods by which the Dominions should assist. It was thought better that the delegates and naval experts of each Dominion should consult directly with the Admiralty. The first of these meetings took place on Aug 9 at the Admiralty when the Canadian aspect of the case was fully discussed between Mr. Mckenna, Sir John Fisher, Mr. Brodeur (Dominion Minister of Marine), Sir Frederick Borden (Dominion Minister of Defence), Admiral Kingsmill and Sir Percy Lake (the Canadian Naval and Military experts) and a number of Admiralty officials. Canadian naval policy was fully discussed and further conferences between the Admiralty and the Canadian representatives will take place. Conferences with the representatives of the other Dominions follow, and the result of all the arrangements made between the various Dominions and the Government will in due course be laid before the Conference. At the present rate of progress it is thought that the Conference will not last more than a fortnight, possibly even less. It is probable that there will only be one more sitting of the general Conference for the purpose of tabulating the results reached by the Military Committee and the outcome of the Naval Conference with the Admiralty. In what form this will be done has not yet been settled, but it is likely that it will be in the shape of a series of resolutions.

Already some of the delegates are making arrangements for departure. Sir Joseph Ward leaves on August 21, by way of Canada, and Colonel Foxton will probably sail by an Orient boat early in September. Before he goes, however, he is anxious to get into personal touch with the methods of work at Osborne Naval College and also at Dartmouth. The Commonwealth of Australia, in its determination to have its own Navy, intends to avail itself of its rights under the Naval Agreement of 1903 of sending cadets to the Navy. Owing to the difficulty of sending young boys so far from their homes, it is intended to form in Australia establishments of the Osborne and Dartmouth type, so that lands may have the same naval training as they would receive in England without the necessity of leaving Australia.

This morning (Aug. 13) Reuter's Agency learns that the Committee appointed to work out the technical details of the general scheme agreed to by the Conference has concluded its labours. A report has been drawn up dealing with the general conclusions on the subject, and this will be submitted to the next meeting of the plenary Conference. The actual wording of the report is not formally settled, but no more meetings of the military committee will be necessary. As regards naval defence, it is understood that another meeting will take place between the Commonwealth of Australia delegates and the Admiralty. There is reason to believe that an arrangement of an essentially satisfactory nature is in process of completion with Australia. With a reference to Canada, conferences are still going on with the Dominion representatives. It is now thought that the final meeting of the Conference may be held on Monday, Aug. 16, or Tuesday, the 17th.

There appears to be some divergence of view in the Canadian Press in reference to the alleged claim of the Dominion delegates in the Defence Conference for supreme control by the Canadian Government over any Canadian forces, whether naval or military, which may be raised in connection with the defence scheme.

At a meeting of the Australasian Press Association at Brisbane resolutions were carried endorsing the declaration of the Imperial Press Conference that State ownership of electric communication across the Atlantic and Canada is essential to the empire's interests, and approving the principles advocated by Mr. Henniker Heaton.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Aug. 7.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908—Engineer-Commander F T George has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of engineer-captain Aug. 5. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881—Staff Surg. E F Power has been placed on the Retired List July 28. Paymr. M T B Fowler has been promoted to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet Aug 4.

Royal Marine Light Inf.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R L Bayliff is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881 Aug. 7.

Royal Marine Forces.—The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R L Bayliff, Royal Marine Light Inf. Aug. 7.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Commander P Cullen, C M G., has been placed on the Retired List Aug 6. The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice that, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the situation of storehouseman, second grade, in his Majesty's Naval Establishment has been removed from Schedule A of the Order in Council of June 4, 1870.

War Office, Aug. 10

Regular Forces.

Commands And Staff.

Lieut H A Askew, the Border Regt. to be an assistant superintendent of gymnasia, in succession to Major S Menzies the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt Aug 3; Lieut E R Forbes, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be aide-de-camp extra to the Hon Sir W F Hely-Hutchinson, G C M G Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope with its Territories and Dependencies July 1; Lieut J A Bowles R A to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen F A Bowles C B commanding South Western Coast Defences vice Capt B A T Kerr-Pearse 6th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consorts Own Aug 1.

Establishments.

Ordnance Factories.—Major F T Fisher, R A from superintendent of experiments Shoeburyness, to be superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories vice Brevet Col, Sir F L Nathan Knt who has resigned Aug 6.

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant A E Hickman resigns his commission Aug. 11.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut N E O Ryzroft, from 4th batt. the Highland Light Inf. (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F H Sutton, promoted and to take precedence next below the Hon L H White (dated Feb 17, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 11.)

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—Second Lieut G Osborne, from Unattached List. Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J V Gilligan, resigned Aug 11.

20th Hussars—Second Lieut W A Silverstop from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E W P Love, promoted Aug 11.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Second Lieut R A Heath, Staffordshire Queen's Own Royal Regt Yeomanry University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L W H Tringham, retired Aug 11.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut E G Christie-Miller to be captain, vice H M Pryce-Jones, seconded June 1; Second Lieut A G C Dawnay, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R A Arkwright, seconded, and to take precedence next below G Lambton dated Feb 6, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 11.

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut F G Harden to be lieutenant, vice E Keogh-Cullen, retired May 22.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt H Fitzw Hardman is restored to the Establishment, vice W J Bowker. DSO, promoted July 16.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut L Gartside, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation, and to take precedence next below A G Smith dated Oct 14, 1908, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 11.

The Leicestershire Regt—Second Lieut N A Morgan, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut P H Creagh, promoted, and to take precedence next below C C Ralph dated Oct 14, 1908, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 11.

The Cameronians Scotish Rifles—Second Lieut A C L Clarke from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate to be second lieutenant, on augmentation, and to take precedence next below R. D. Hunter (dated March 6, but not carry pay or allowance prior to Aug. 11).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut. E. H. Hester is seconded for service with the West African Regt. July 24.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Second Lieut. R. B. Horsfield, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate) to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. N. C. Duncan, resigned, and to take precedence next below R. Heymann (dated Feb. 6, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 11).

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Second Lieut R A Scott from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidate) to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut E R Taylor promoted and to take precedence next below M N Cox dated Oct 14 1908 but not carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 11.

The Border Regt.—Lieut H A Askew is seconded for service on the Staff August 3.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut W Burgess is seconded for service with the West African Regt July 24.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut J F Vallentin to be captain, vice G N Deane retired June 12.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Second Lieut J J Powell from Unattched List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut L Tunnard seconded, and to take precedence next below R G Worthington (dated Dec 30, 1908, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to August 11.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut G Simpson from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut D W Powell, promoted August 11.

The Highland Light Inf—Capt T P Milne-Home is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health August 1.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned second lieutenants from Unattached List (Territorial Force University candidates), to be second lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army, and to take precedence next below G. H. A. Pearson (dated Sept. 9, 1908, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 11.:—B Evelyn Hickson, H R L Lawrence, G S Rogers, G T Fisher.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss E M Pettle resigns her appointment Aug. 11.

Army Ordnance Department.

Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery and Honorary Major R J Edmonds is placed on retired pay Aug. 11.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Gen Sir E G Barrow, G C B, Indian Army commanding Southern Army in India, to be general vice Sir E Stedman, K C B, K C I E, placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List July 27 Lieut-Col H A Iggulden, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to be brevet colonel Aug 11; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt C Crawley, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of major Aug 8. The undermentioned native officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Mirza Muhammad Beg Sardar Bahadur, 109th Inf July 1.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, with seniority corresponding to that which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining their honorary rank:—From the Durham Royal Field Reserve Art, Capt and Honorary Major R G M Johnson; from the Donegal (the Prince of Wales's) Royal Field Reserve Art Capt and Honorary Major G F Allan; from the Waterford Royal Field Reserve Art Major and Honorary Lieut-Col L Grattan-Esmonde. The undermentioned officers are transferred, with seniority corresponding to that which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers:—From the Devon Royal Field Reserve Art Capt H P Bennitt; from the Londondery Royal Field Reserve Art, Capt J C M Clintock Aug 11.

The King has been pleased to appoint Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R Keppel, K C V O, C B, C S O, late Commander of His Majesty's Yachts and Aide-de-Camp, to be an Extra Equerry to His Majesty.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:—

To be Member of the Fourth Class.—Fleet Surgeon Cyril James Mansfield, R. N., His Majesty's Ship "Indomitable."

To be Member of the Fifth Class.—Lieutenant Alan George Barwys Bourne, Royal Marine Artillery.

Admiralty, 10th August.

Clerk Edwin Keates Odam has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 31st July.

Admiralty, 11th August.

In pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure—Captain Norman Craig Palmer, M.V.O., appointed Commodore Second Class in command of His Majesty's Yachts, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King, during such time as he remains in command of His Majesty's Yachts.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant William Henry May has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 10th August.

Sub-Lieutenant Douglas George Wilberforce Curry has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th October, 1908.

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—Thomas Brown Shaw, M B, Alfred Thomas Gailleton, M.B. George Sandys Davidge. Percival Thomas Nicholls. Dated 10th August. Clark Henry Livingston Shaw has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 19th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenant have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant:—Arthur Percy Melsom. Dated 1st January, George Levack Mackay Napier. Dated 1st March.

Admiralty, 12th August.

Chief Gunner Reuben Saxton has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Gunner Henry Downes has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 29th July.

War Office, Whitehall, 13th August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Thomas P. Battersby, Army Ordnance Department, to be Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel H. W. Barrett, Army Ordnance Department. Dated 2nd August.

Captain Norman McN. Gray, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain, vice Major H. N. St. J. Maule, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st August.

Establishments.

Camel Corps School, Captain Richard L. Dawson, Coldstream Guards, to be Commandant. Dated 20th July.

Ordnance Factories, Lieutenant William D. Beatty, Royal Engineers, to be Traffic Manager of Railway Traffic (Royal Arsenal), vice Captain R. H. Cunnington, Royal Engineers. Dated 1st August.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Herbert Seymour Hatfield to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th August.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Captain Lionel W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 30th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant John Walter May is placed on retired pay. Dated 14th August.

The notification regarding the retirement of Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant James W. Polson, which appeared in the "Gazette" of 3rd August, is cancelled.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards, Lieutenant Sir Smith H. Child, Bart., M. V. O, resigns his Commission. Dated 14th August.

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain Harold S. Oppenheimer retires on retired pay. Dated 14th August.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant William K. Rollo is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 22nd July.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain John B. Cockburn is restored to the establishment, vice E. J. de Penthony O'Kelly, seconded, Dated 2nd August.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant George C. Adams to be Captain, vice W. P. Thompson, retired. Dated 28th July.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant John S Hutchinson to be Captain, vice M C A Green, promoted. Dated 16th May.

The Royal Berkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Bertie H W Taylor is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 24th July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 24th July.

Arthur H Perrott, vice B H W Taylor.

Urquhart S Hopkins vice A H Perrott seconded for service on the staff.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Second Lieutenant Geoffrey P R Toynbee to be Lieutenant, vice O C S Gilliat, seconded. Dated 17th May.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Malcolm G Archibald M.A, Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, resigns his Commission. Dated 14th August.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Mary A. G. Martin, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 14th August.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—

Miss Winifred M. Gedye.

Miss Ada C. W. Teevan.

Memoranda.

Major-General Sir Folliott S. F. Stokes, K. C. V. O., retires on retired pay. Dated 14th August.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels:—

Shafto L. Craster, Royal Engineers. Dated 13th August.

Thomas, Earl of Longford, K. P., M. V. O. 2nd Life Guards. Dated 14th August.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Glamorgan Royal Field Artillery, Major and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Stuart H. Hooper resigns his Commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 14th August.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Supplementary List, Lieutenant Richard Bailie Tonson Rye to be Captain. Dated 1st January.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Captain William M. Saurin resigns his Commission. Dated 14th August.

3rd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Jupp resigns his Commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 14th August.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Piers William North, retired pay, late Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), to be Major. Dated 3rd June.

3rd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, John Francis McQuaid to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 5th July.

REAR-ADMIRAL OMMANNEY, the new superintendent of Chetham Dockyard, has received orders to take charge of the operations for the lifting of the sunken submarine. C11. The Government tug Robust has left Sheerness to resume salvage operations.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

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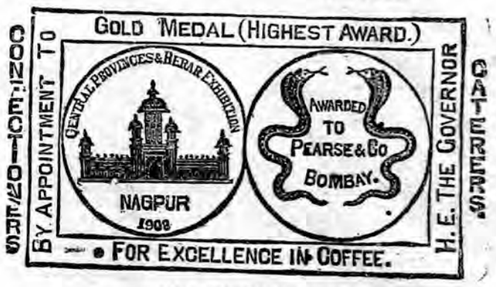

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 26TH AUG. 09.] [BOMBAY, 27TH AUG. 09

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pres. Mnth.
2½ per cent. Consols	Rs.	84 5/16	un chgd
3 do. Rentes	...	93 1/4	un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	98 5/16	1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities	....	82 7/8	un chgd
Bar Silver in London		23 13/16	3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 13/16	3/16
Silver in New York	...	51 5/8	3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·17 1/2	1/2
do. do. Berlin	...	20·42½	un chgd
do. do. New York	...	4·86 3/4	1/3
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			un chgd
3 months' sight		1 1/2	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		2 3/8	un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 1/4	un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 7/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	2/4	1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans	...	1	un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.....	77/9	un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 25-32d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at Is. 3 15-16d.
Rise caused by covering purchases.

London, August 26.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£40,300,000	Inc. £400,000
Public Deposits	...£ 2,900,000	Dec. £400,000
Other Deposits	...£45,200,000	Inc. £400,000
Government Securities	...£15,400,000	Unchged £ ...
Other Securities	...£28,500,000	Dec. £300,000
Notes and Gold	...£39,200,000	Inc. £ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots		Fair demand.
Futures		Steady.
East Indian		Dull.
Manchester		Quiet.
Total Sales		10,000 bales
Imports		10,000 „
Mid-Americans		... 6·78-05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		9 1-2 unchgd.

*Called 4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·58	6·53	6·51	6·50
+06	+06	+05	+05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·50	6·50	6·50	6·49	6·49
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	...	19,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	nil
Do to Continent	...	2,000 „
Spot Cottor—12 85 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·29—06		Advanced early on commission house buying and declined later owing to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling.
Dec. do. Dec. 12 30—06		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·25—08
Do. do. Dec. 12·25+07
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 7-8—July-August —London—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—38 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers —Easier.
Barletto Russa 62½lbs.—40 1-4 Aug.—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship —44 3-4 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 39 3-4—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s.
Months of Shipment—October-December.—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 8s. 3d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers		£70
Yellow Metal		6d.
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...		£ 5 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X F. O. B. Liverpool		£ 11 15 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India		£ 5 8 9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [27TH AUG. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Gold Bullions.	5,76,000	London ...	National Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,15,200	London ...	Chartered Bank.
Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Aug. 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	29,468
B. B. & C.I. Railway	51	51,639

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rate :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July

Money :—

Borrowers for 3 months at from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market opened at 1s. 3 27-32 for T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. Bank demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Transactions for ready Bank wire were booked at 1s 3 7-8d.
Far Eastern rates have firmed up as under following the rise in Silver.

We quote:—

E. T. on London	1s. 3 27-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	102 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight	130 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	152 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	173 3-4

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper market opened at 95 for 31st August delivery and remained unchanged at that level throughout the day. The second settlement on 30th September was quoted at 3-16 per cent. discount. Cash Paper kept 1-16 per cent. higher than the price ruling for the first settlement. A trifling business has been done to-day. The opening rates in Calcutta were advised as 95 and 94 13-16 respectively, for cash and forward delivery in one month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95-1	Quiet but steady.
1st Settlement...	„ 95-0	
2nd Settlement	„ 94-13	

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London was up 3-16d. yesterday at 23 13-16 for ready as well as 2 months' forward delivery. Reuter wires that the rise was caused by covering purchases. Private telegrams stated that a moderate business was transacted, and that a small business was done at 1-16d. over the official quotations. The New York price rose 3-8 cent at 51 5-8. Our local market opened at 60-18, ex duty, for ready as well as September delivery, advanced as high as 61-10 on bear covering, but recorded to 61-6 on account of profit-taking sales by the bulls. The October settlement kept one anna higher. Business done to-day is pretty large. The up-country demand during the week was on average about 75 Bars per day.

Bar Gold closes unchanged as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver *on* Duty—Ready	61	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	7	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	1,98,000
Other Deposits	49,13,000	.....
Sundries	15,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	57,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	81,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	53,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	31,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,44,000	.....
Bullion	.....	20,000
Balances with other Banks..	2,01,000	.....
Sundries	.....	.....
Cash	41,94,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, 18 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1 lakh T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d., tenderers receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 20 lakhs, and the amount advertised for next week is again 20 lakhs. Extras to the extent of 1 lakh T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. are advised this morning.

The mail of the 13th August brings £60,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,60,000
Bombay	„	nil
Madras	„	9,70,000
Total ...	Rs.	28,30,000

The mail of the 20th August brings £390,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	14,20,000
Bombay	„	4,80,000
Madras	„	1,00,000
Total...	Rs.	20,00,000

The mail of the 27th August brings £30,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 Silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		nil
Bombay	Rs.	12,00,000
Madras	„	6,00,000
Total...	Rs.	18,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	.....	305,115	173,252
Central India	.....	107,577	61,033
Barsee and Nugger ...	55	129,017	117,123
Berars	.....	340,502	315,437
Central Provinces ...	541	154,927	243,615
Total Comras...	596	1,037,138	909,470
Dhollera	.....	204,946	185,115
Broach...	.....	191,053	209,067
Coompta and Dharwar	579	197,437	214,570
Westerns	.....	50,462	23,976
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	53	278,872	338,716
Bengals, Rajputana ...	939	68,940	40,481
Sind	216	30,340	49,558
Persian	19	3,832	2,068
American	294	12,982	46,877
Egyptian	.....	5,363	7,494
Other Sorts	.....	1,044	952
Totals...	2,698	2,030,390	2,022,344

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	2,698	6,455	—3,779
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th August 1909...	2,030,390	2,022,344	+58,046
Shipments for the week Europe	2,030	5,758	—3,726
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	...	496	— 496
Total ...	2,030	6,252	— 4,222
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 26th August 1909... ...			
Europe	587,633	619,505	—31,872
China	50,431	41,777	+8,654
Japan	617,398	370,617	+246,749
Coast Ports ...	23,650	36,049	—12,399
Total ...	1,279,110	1,067,978	+211,132
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	4,276	7,240	—2,964
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	2,624	508	+2,124

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 7th August 1909—13,545 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,436 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 26th August 1909	2,030,390
	2,430,390
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 26th August 1909	1,279,110
	1,201,280
Afloat	6,900
	1,194,380
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	1,011,320
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 27th August 1909	183,060

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

A drop of 20 points in the American markets early in the week has been followed by a gradual, but steady advance in prices and rates show a small improvement on the week. Nothing of importance has occurred; and though showers have fallen in Texas and the weather is said to be more favourable, the market has not been affected unfavourably hereby. The effect of the coming Bureau Report has yet to be seen. It is generally admitted that deterioration has occurred this month but the extent of the deterioration is unknown. The National Ginners' estimate of the condition may give a lead, particularly as their estimate last month was so near that of the Bureau. Within the next week or so we should see some movement in the market. Trade conditions are said to be improving, spot sales in Liverpool are comparatively large, and the Manchester market has been steady.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last week and to-day :

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·39 ...	6·73 ...	+·29
Futures, Augt-Sept.	6·49 ...	6·58 ...	+·09
Do. Nov.-Dec.	6·43 ...	6·50 ...	+·07
NEW YORK—			
Spot	12·80 ...	12·85 ...	+·05
Futures, October	12·25 ...	12·29 ...	+·04
Do. December	12·24 ...	12·30 ...	+·06
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	12 5-13 ...	12 3-8 ...	+1-16
Futures, Oct.	12·19 ...	12·25 ...	+·06
Do. Dec.	12·19 ...	12·25 ...	+·06

During the early part of the week, favourable reports of the growing crop and eagerness on the part of sellers, caused prices to give way, the volume of business passing being insufficient, in spite of better Home markets, to cause any steadiness. Later on, however, there was an improvement in the demand, and a fair business has been done in Bengals, while there has also been some enquiry for Oomras and other descriptions. At the close the market is quiet but steady and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than our last Friday's quotations.

In ready cotton the position is unchanged and exporters and mills have been buying quietly. The stock of unsold cotton is very small.

Crop reports are excellent. There has been general rain throughout the cotton growing districts which coming as it did after the late favourable break, has proved most beneficial. The plants are healthy and flourishing and the crop is making good progress.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	276	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	265 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hingughat	246	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	244	„ „
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	242	„ „
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	238	„ „
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	233/4	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	238	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti	233-4	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Muttia	222	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	217	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	233	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish... ...	229	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	216-17	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Bengals	223	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	234-5	Nov. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengal	248	Oct 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	200 1-2	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Easier.
Estimated Sales		8,000 bales.
Total Imports		5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·53	6·49	6·46	6·44
	—05	—06	

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·44	6·44	6·45	6·44	6·45
—06	—06	—05	—05	—04

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady with a moderate business passing. For Antwerp the s. s. "Daldorch" was berthed with about 7,000 tons, i. e., 2,000 tons ore at 13s., and the balance, light seeds, at 12s. 6d., and seeds, cotton, at 13s. September loading. For Hamburg, 450 tons monthly from January to May has been done at 13s. 6d. For Liverpool, Marseilles, Liners have booked about 1,600 tons, January to May, at 12s. 6d. light seeds, 13s. seeds and cotton. For Hull 750 tons for January was done at 12s. 6d. light seeds.

Messrs. Chagandas and Co. quote :—

Antwerp	16s.	cotton,
Hamburg	16s.	„
Per s. s. "Oronsay" ready, and for		
Dunkirk ... 13s. seeds	14s.	cotton.
Liverpool	14s.	„
Per s. s. "City of Glasgow," ready.		
For September they quote :—		
Antwerp ...13s. seeds, 13s. cotton.		
Dunkirk ...14s. „ 15s.	„	(if a line).
Havre ...14s. 6d. „ 16s. 6d.	„	(Sept.-Oct. sellers' option).
Hamburg ...14s. „ 14s. 6d.	„	

The Rabattino Co. quote 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton, Genoa, September.

For October quotations are the same as September and for November, December, 14s. 6d. P.P.

There are no fixtures reported this week.

The market closes quiet but steady.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

Prices gave way about 2 annas per cwt. during the past week. The demand has been very moderate, but at the close there is a better enquiry and rates have partially recovered.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 6 B. T.
September ...	Rs.	9 0 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Rates have declined, but at the decline there has been rather more enquiry. Closing quotations are as under, with a moderate business doing.

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 12 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„ 7 8 0	„
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 7 5 0	„
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„ 7 3 0	R. T. (New Crop)

Gingellyseed :—

The market has ruled quiet with very little doing. We quote as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 44 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
White Khandeish...	„ 43 0 0	Oct.-Nov.
White Havri ...	„ 47 0 0	„

Poppyseed :—

Prices are again easier and there has been little doing during the past week.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 9 11 0	B. T.

Castorseed :—

A moderate business has been done during the week, but the market closes quieter as under :—

Ready	Rs. 33 12 0	
September... ...	Rs. 6 14 0	R. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 24 0 0	

Mowrasee :—

We have little change to report. A moderate business has been done and we quote at the close in a quiet market.

September	Rs. 5 15 0	R. T.

Wheat :—

The local market has been easier in sympathy with the Home markets and prices have given way. A small business has been done, and we quote closing rates as follows :—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs. 6 4 0	R. T
White-Delhi, April-May	„ 5 8 9	„ (New Crop)
White Pessi 85 p.c. Sept.	„ 6 2 0	„
„ „ April-May	„ 5 11 0	„ (New Crop)

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	18,1 9 cwts.
Linseed	11,019 „
Rapeseed	9,337 „
Gingelly seed	624 „
Poppyseed...	2,671 „
Groundnuts	1,462 „
Castorseed	8,444 „
Rice	122,201 „
Myrabolams	3,011 „
Cottonseed	23,934 „
Mowrasee...	21,527 „
Gram	10,235 „
Joowar	5,293 „
Maize	nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet with very little business passing. The rates ruling in the bazaar are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There is no improvement in the demand. All hopes are now centered in the coming season.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues steady with an upward tendency. The demand is however slack.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—We have no change to report in this market.

DHOTIES :—There is little demand, but the market continues steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been somewhat easier during the week but prices here are well maintained. The consumption is moderate and will continue so for some time. After a month or two an improvement is expected.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	6
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds, repayable	(1968)	93-8-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust	„ (1968)...	88-0-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal Bonds	„ (1938)...	97-8-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent „ „	„ (1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The Market is quiet at and prices of shares have remained unchanged and in some cases declined during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,455 ; Bank of India's have dropped to Rs. 66 1-2, Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 53 ; Bank of Burma are quiet at Rs. 112 ; and the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ld., have ruled at and about Rs. 1 1-2 premium per share. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 136 1-4, Mofussil's at Rs. 750 ; Manmar's at Rs. 262 1-2, and New Berar's at Rs. 530. In miscellaneous list, Badham Pile's are weak at Rs. 130 ; and Bombay Burma Trading Corporation old shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 430 in the earlier part of the week and later on they are steady at Rs. 432 1-2 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., preference shares have been put through at Rs. 149 X.D., and Ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 94 ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Ordinary Shares have improved to Rs. 355 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2 ; Kemp's are weak at Rs. 180; Phillips' have changed hands at Rs. 47, and Treacher's at Rs. 563 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 587 X.D., and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., shares have dropped to Rs. 428; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 430; and Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,655; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have advanced to Rs. 1,142 1-2; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 98 3-4; David's have declined to Rs. 417 1-2; Emperor Edward's have improved to Rs. 790; Finlay Mill shares have been put through at and about Rs. 252 1-2 ; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 165, Khatau Makanji at Rs. 750; and Kohinoor's after touching Rs. 727 1-2, have again declined to Rs. 730; Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,555; Manecksi Petit's have gradually declined to Rs. 3,415; Morarjee Goculdas are in demand at Rs. 3,100; New Great Eastern shares are weak at Rs. 205 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 755; Phœnix are quiet at Rs. 83 3-4; Southern Mahratta's are unchanged at Rs. 230 ; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,160 and Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,255. In Railway Companies, the Tapti Valley Railway shares are unchanged at Rs. 425 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 590; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 116; and Amritsar-Patty's old shares have changed hands at Rs. 118 and new shares at Rs. 9 premium per share. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th Aug. on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,14,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	337	278	8	623
For previous 5 weeks of half year	8,42,000	9,00,000	21,000	17,63,000
Total for 6 weeks	10,12,000	10,40,000	25,000	20,77,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,51,514	1,41,345	1,907	2,94,766
Per mile of Ry..	300	280	4	584
Total to corresponding date...	9,23,412	9,51,609	17,072	18,92,093

Increase for the week.....Rs. 19,234
Do. to date ... .Rs. 1,84,907

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th Aug. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs.	Rs. 11,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	43	.....	78
For previous 5 weeks of half year	27,000	39,700	.....	66,700
Total for 6 weeks	32,000	45,700	.....	77,700
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,069	11,338	35	20,432
Per mile of Ry..	65	80	... ...	145
Total to corresponding date...	42,651	1,21,827	239	1,64,717

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 9,432
Do. to date.....Rs. 87,017

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th Aug. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 300	Rs. 100	Rs.	Rs. 400
Or per mile of Railway.....	17	6	.....	23
For previous 5 weeks of half year	1,820	1,510	.....	3,330
Total for 6 weeks	2,120	1,610	.....	3,730
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	315	21	.....	336
Per mile of Ry..	18	1	.....	19
Total to corresponding date..	2,503	440	12	2,955

Increase for the week .....Rs. 94
Do. to date.....Rs. 775

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,455
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	66½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 „	1,415
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	...	prem, 1½
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	53½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	100	7 „	112
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £93 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	£30
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	990
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	540
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	136½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ...	150
Mercantile	125	250	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	262½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,059
New Mofussil	400	400	50	750
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press	200	200	35	660
Surat Cotty	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	570
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		285
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c.o	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6 „	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd 132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	430
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	14½xd.
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	94
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	13
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	275
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd. 10	185
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	185
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	132
Oriental, Govt. Security

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

GEESE AND GANDERS.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the Cleon of an administration which suffers him with an astonishing gladness, has gone too far at Limehouse. It is not that his oration was a positively wicked exercise in the reckless art of strife-stirring between class and class—that would be no disadvantage from Mr. Lloyd-George's point of view. But he has overreached himself. He has grossly misrepresented persons and facts in a way that can be conveniently exposed. The Duke of Westminster says that he is not going to take legal action, though he has been advised to do so. So Mr. Lloyd-George is so far safe enough. But it now appears—as it was bound to do—that the wicked principles of leasehold, which the Chancellor-demagogue described as blackmail, using the word fine as a hearty substitute for the more businesslike "premium," are precisely the principles on which the Woods and Forests Act in dealing with the Crown leases. What is more, we believe that the Treasury has a share in some of these transactions, and that Mr. Lloyd-George has himself been a participant in some later examples of what he would himself term wanton and abominable extortion. It is even rumoured that one of Mr. George's own social clubs has experienced at least a foretaste of this "blackmail." Here is a humorous situation, of which the Government may be excused for ignoring the humour. As a matter of sober fact the Gorringe transaction, like the other transactions, was fair, reasonable, and businesslike; and Mr. George distorted facts for his own unworthy purpose. But he cannot have the best of both worlds. If he was justified in the wild words used to bespatter dukes with mud, then he and his colleagues must be tarred with the same brush. His Limehouse speech, together with his satellite's complementary orations, may yet prove the ruin of his party if Unionists will only pursue a policy of common sense and common honesty in fighting this rhetorical Socialism.

A SURPRISE.

The explanation which will doubtless be forthcoming as to Lord Kitchener's acceptance of the post vacated by the Duke of Connaught, will be full of interest. His Royal Highness, a keen and devoted soldier, resigned his command because it had, in his view, no great importance, and was something of a sinecure. Lord Kitchener is not the man to take up a post to which these baffling conditions are attached. The presumption therefore is that, being rid of the Duke, the War Office have rearranged their affairs to suit the new Field-Marshal. And the mystery is deepened by the temporary appointment of Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker to the vacant command, an appointment which was supposed to signify Lord Kitchener's refusal of barren honours. It is not, on the face of things, a very agreeable impression of War Office strategy which is created by these permutations and combinations. Mr. Haldane will have a magnificent opportunity for protracted speech on the subject.

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

The spirit of Lieutenant Shackleton still pervades the "Nimrod" in his absence, and its later journeyings have not been uneventful. On Macquarie Island a solitary inhabitant was discovered, but he proved to be a self-constituted exile and no shipwrecked Robinson Crusoe. He had formed one of a party that had visited the island the previous year in search of oil, and, in his passion for this commodity he had elected to stay behind when the others departed, one will be interested to hear of his adventures when he elects to return home. Does he, one wonders wear a goat-skin and pink tights, and sing pantomime songs when the moon rises? Or does he rescue some Friday every evening from the hands of a cannibal tribe? He must be a man of remarkable resolution, and only a man self-reliant intellectually as well as physically would face so lonely a life. Let us hope he is another Richard Jeffries or Robert Louis Stevenson, to charm us with his books when he returns.

WHAT WHISKY IS.

The Royal Commission on whisky and other potable spirits has finished its investigations, and judiciously confirms the results of that previous inquiry which took place nineteen years ago under the presidency of Lord Playfair. The present Commission's chief contribution to the discussion is that there is no perceptible difference in the effects of whisky from the pot-still and from the patent still—no inherent goodness in the former, and no addition of harmful ingredients in the latter. As a matter of fact, no decision arrived at by the Commission would have affected the public taste, for the simple reason that the public does not read Blue-Books and published results of investigations. If a man is affected by whisky, he had better abandon it altogether, and not blame the particular brand which he is in the habit of drinking. Differences which, as in the present case, are barely perceived by the analyst are not noted by the human organs.

REAL HEAT.

It is one of the irritations of a London heat wave to see our American visitors coolly enjoying it. The truth is, of course, that we have no idea how hot it can be in New York and Chicago, where the thermometer on a summer day hovers about 90 degrees, and neither the evening nor the night brings much relief. There the city man appears upon the street with his coat upon his arm and a fan in his hand. The horses, which are provided with hats and bonnets of straw, need to be frequently revived by a shower bath from some convenient hose. The hospital ambulances gallop through the streets to render aid in cases of heat prostration. In the less fashionable residential quarters whole families after dinner seek some refuge from the torrid atmosphere within by sitting on the steps leading to the doors of the houses. In the tenement districts many of the poor spend their night on the pavements or attempt to sleep on the roofs or the crowded balconies of their dwellings. Here on the other hand, the nights are always cool, and if we showed a little common sense in the matter of diet and of dress we ought to rejoice in our few fine days instead of relapsing into discontent.

ICE.

Visitors from other countries have recorded their astonishment at the scarcity in London of that inexpensive commodity known as ice. We do not mind whether the ice is natural or artificial—we want ice. In these days the Londoner is more than usually dependent on his luncheon interval for that refreshment which will carry him on through the long afternoon, but he has to be content with the illusory comfort to be derived from tepid drinks and warm and sticky fruit. It would be so easy, one imagines, to keep all cold refreshments iced—nothing, for example, can be more soothing than iced fruit, nothing more disillusionising than the lukewarm pulp which is usually to be found in restaurants. After all, England can be hot enough when it chooses; yet every year ice continues a luxury not to be wasted among common men.

DANGERS OF THE ALPS.

Together with the record of many holiday accidents, one reads of a successful attempt to ascend in a motor-car from Chamonix to the ice-sea on Mont Envers, 6,200 feet above sea level. This climb was made not by any road but by mule paths. The sort of glory that is won by an enterprise so hazardous does not lesson its folly. It is not as if the danger were only to those who undertake these difficult feats. It is forbidden to cross in a motor-car certain of the passes in Switzerland so that in case of an encounter in some precipitous place the lives of pedestrians, or of those who travel on mule back or by diligence shall not be jeopardised. It may be that there were no extraordinary risks in following the zig-zag path from Chamonix, but one is reminded of the story of a tourist who, determined to gain notoriety, waited till night to be the first to take an automobile over one of the prohibited passes. Having done so, he did not hesitate to boast of his achievement, and to declare that his end being gained he was quite ready to pay any fine. "And, no doubt, to take the thrashing you deserve," said a young guide suddenly facing him.

MANUFACTURER AND POLITICIAN.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who takes the chair at the Premier's budget meeting, is a manufacturer first and a politician afterwards. He has done duty for a short time on Birmingham's council, and as chairman of the bench of magistrates has had chief share in the "surrender" scheme of local licences. But his most congenial work is getting a dividend for Kynoch's or any other of the half-dozen firms in which he is interested. Like his famous brother, he has distinguishing characteristics in his apparel—he never will wear a silk hat, and he always will wear a pink tie.

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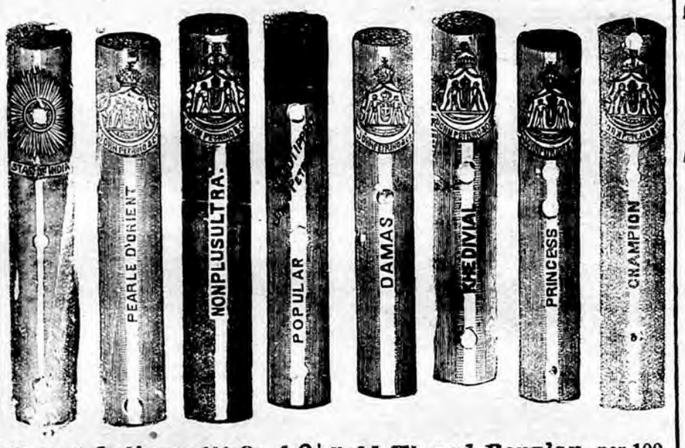

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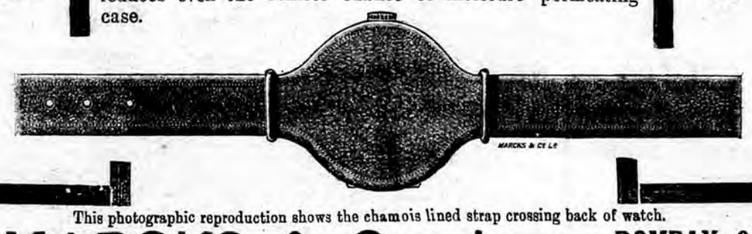

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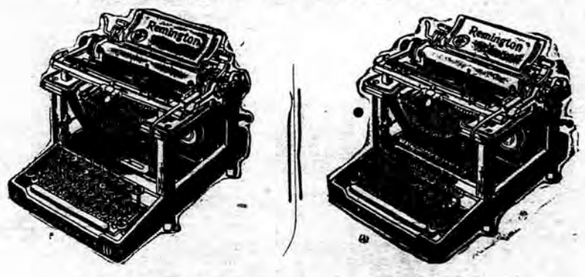

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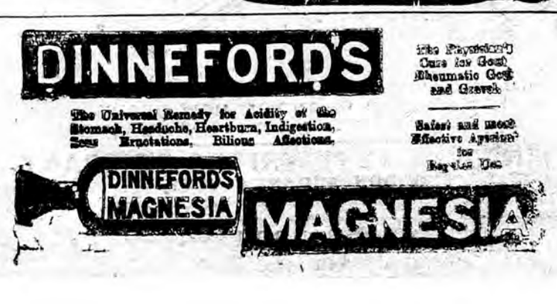

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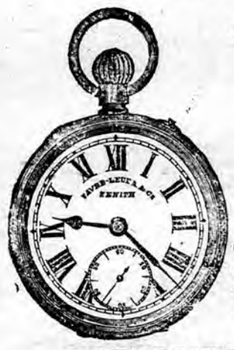

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